

EXHIBIT AA

PROSPECTUS

Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates
Residential Funding Mortgage Securities I, Inc.
Depositor

Residential Funding Company, LLC

Sponsor

The depositor may periodically form separate trusts to issue certificates in series, backed by mortgage collateral.

Offered Certificates The certificates in a series will represent interests in a trust and will be paid only from the assets of that trust. The certificates will not represent interests in or obligations of Residential Funding Mortgage Securities I, Inc., Residential Funding Company, LLC or any of their affiliates. Each series may include multiple classes of certificates with differing payment terms and priorities. Credit enhancement will be provided for all offered certificates.

Mortgage Collateral Each trust will consist primarily of:

- mortgage loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family residential properties; or
- mortgage securities and whole or partial participations in mortgage loans.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these certificates or determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

April 6, 2007

**Important notice about information presented in this
prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement**

We provide information to you about the certificates in two separate documents that provide progressively more detail:

- this prospectus, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to your series of certificates; and
- the accompanying prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of your series of certificates.

You should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement, including the information incorporated by reference. See "Additional Information", "Reports to Certificateholders" and "Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference in this Prospectus. You can request information incorporated by reference from Residential Funding Mortgage Securities I, Inc. by calling us at (952) 857-7000 or writing to us at 8400 Normandale Lake Boulevard, Suite 250, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55437. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not offering the certificates in any state where the offer is not permitted.

Some capitalized terms used in this prospectus are defined in the Glossary attached to this prospectus.

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Introduction

The mortgage pass-through certificates offered may be sold from time to time in series. Each series of certificates will represent in the aggregate the entire beneficial ownership interest, excluding any interest retained by Residential Funding Mortgage Securities I, Inc., the depositor, or any other entity specified in the related prospectus supplement, in a trust consisting primarily of a segregated pool of one- to four-family, residential first mortgage loans, acquired by the depositor from one or more affiliated or unaffiliated institutions. Each series of certificates will be issued under a pooling and servicing agreement among the depositor, the trustee and the master servicer specified in the related prospectus supplement.

The Trusts

General

The mortgage loans and other assets described in this prospectus under "The Trusts—The Mortgage Loans" and in the related prospectus supplement will be held in a trust for the benefit of the holders of the related series of certificates and any uncertificated interest, if any, under a pooling and servicing agreement as described in this section and in the related prospectus supplement. As specified in the related prospectus supplement, each series of certificates will represent in the aggregate the entire beneficial ownership interest in the mortgage pool consisting primarily of conventional mortgage loans, excluding any interest retained by the depositor or any other entity specified in the related prospectus supplement, evidenced by promissory notes, the mortgage notes secured by first mortgages or first deeds of trust or other similar security instruments creating a first lien on one- to four-family residential properties, or interests in the mortgage loans which may include mortgage securities evidencing interests in mortgage loans.

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the mortgaged properties will consist primarily of owner-occupied attached or detached one-family dwelling units, two- to four-family dwelling units, condominiums, townhouses, row houses, individual units in planned-unit developments and modular pre-cut/panelized housing, and the fee, leasehold or other interests in the underlying real property. The mortgaged properties may include vacation, second and non-owner-occupied homes. If specified in the related prospectus supplement relating to a series of certificates, a mortgage pool may contain Cooperative Loans evidenced by Cooperative Notes. In addition, if specified in the related prospectus supplement relating to a series of certificates, a mortgage pool may contain Additional Collateral Loans or Pledged Asset Mortgage Loans that are secured, in addition to the related mortgaged property, by Additional Collateral or Pledged Assets.

As used herein mortgage loans may include Cooperative Loans, Additional Collateral Loans, Interest Only Loans and Pledged Asset Mortgage Loans; mortgaged properties include shares in the related Cooperative and the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements securing Cooperative Notes; mortgage notes include Cooperative Notes and mortgages include a security agreement with respect to a Cooperative Note.

The mortgage loans may be loans that have been consolidated and/or have had various terms changed, loans that have been converted from adjustable rate mortgage loans to fixed rate mortgage loans, or construction loans which have been converted to permanent mortgage loans. In addition, a mortgaged property may be subject to secondary financing at the time of origination of the mortgage loan or at any time thereafter.

The related prospectus supplement will provide material information concerning the types and characteristics of the mortgage loans included in the related mortgage pool. A Current Report on Form 8-K will be available upon request to holders of the related series of certificates and will be filed, together with the related pooling and servicing agreement with the Securities and Exchange Commission within fifteen days after the initial issuance of the certificates. In the event that mortgage loans are added to or deleted from the trust after the date of the related prospectus supplement, that addition or deletion will be noted in the Form 8-K. Additions or deletions of this type, if any, will be made prior to the closing date.

The depositor will cause the mortgage loans constituting each mortgage pool, or mortgage securities evidencing interests therein, to be assigned to the trustee named in the related prospectus supplement, for the benefit of the holders of all of the certificates of a series. The master servicer named in the related prospectus supplement will service the mortgage loans, usually through subservicers which are other mortgage servicing institutions, under a pooling and servicing agreement and will receive a fee for such services. See "Mortgage Loan Program" and "Description of the Certificates."

With respect to those mortgage loans serviced by the master servicer through a subservicer, the master servicer will remain liable for its servicing obligations under the related pooling and servicing agreement as if the master servicer alone were servicing those mortgage loans. In addition to or in lieu of the master servicer for a series of certificates, the related prospectus supplement may identify a Certificate Administrator for the trust. All references in this prospectus to master servicer and any discussions of the servicing and administration functions of the master servicer will also apply to the Certificate Administrator to the extent applicable.

The depositor will generally make a series of limited representations and warranties regarding the mortgage loans, but its assignment of the mortgage loans to the trustee will be without recourse. See "Description of the Certificates—Assignment of Mortgage Loans."

The master servicer's obligations with respect to the mortgage loans will consist principally of its contractual servicing obligations under the related pooling and servicing agreement, including its obligation to enforce certain purchase (to the extent applicable) and other obligations of subservicers, sellers and Residential Funding Company, LLC, as described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans," "—Subservicing" and "Description of the Certificates—Assignment of Trust Assets," and its obligation to make cash advances in the event of delinquencies in payments on or with respect to the mortgage loans in amounts described in this prospectus under "Description of the Certificates—Advances," or under the terms of any mortgage securities. The obligation of the master servicer to make Advances will be limited to amounts which the master servicer believes ultimately would be reimbursable out of the proceeds of liquidation of the mortgage loans or any applicable form of credit support. See "Description of the Certificates—Advances."

The prospectus supplement with respect to a series will describe the specific manner in which certificates of that series issued under a particular pooling and servicing agreement will evidence specified beneficial ownership interests in a separate trust created under that pooling and servicing agreement. A trust will consist of, to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement:

- mortgage loans and the related mortgage documents or interests therein, including any mortgage securities, underlying a particular series of certificates as from time to time are subject to the pooling and servicing agreement, exclusive of, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, any uncertificated interest in a trust asset or other interest retained by the depositor or any of its affiliates with respect to each Mortgage Loan;
- assets including, without limitation, all payments and collections derived from the mortgage loans or mortgage securities due after the related cut-off date, as from time to time are identified as deposited in the Custodial Account and in the related Certificate Account;
- property acquired by foreclosure of the mortgage loans or deed in lieu of foreclosure and portions of the related proceeds from the disposition of any related Additional Collateral or Pledged Assets;
- hazard insurance policies and primary insurance policies, if any, and portions of the related proceeds; and
- any combination, as and to the extent specified in the related prospectus supplement, of a letter of credit, purchase obligation, mortgage pool insurance policy, mortgage insurance policy, special hazard insurance policy, reserve fund, bankruptcy policy, certificate insurance policy, surety bond

or other similar types of credit enhancement as described under "Description of Credit Enhancement."

The related prospectus supplement will describe the material terms and conditions of certificates of interest or participations in mortgage loans to the extent they are included in the related trust.

Each mortgage loan will be selected by the depositor for inclusion in a mortgage pool from among those purchased by the depositor, either directly or through its affiliates, including Residential Funding Company, LLC, from sellers who are affiliates of the depositor including Homecomings Financial, LLC and GMAC Mortgage, LLC, or from banks, savings and loan associations, mortgage bankers, investment banking firms, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, and other mortgage loan originators or sellers not affiliated with the depositor, all as described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program." If a mortgage pool is composed of mortgage loans acquired by the depositor directly from sellers other than Residential Funding Company, LLC, the related prospectus supplement will specify the extent of mortgage loans so acquired. The characteristics of the mortgage loans are as described in the related prospectus supplement.

The mortgage loans may also be delivered to the depositor in a Designated Seller Transaction. A "Designated Seller Transaction" is a transaction in which the mortgage loans are provided to the depositor by an unaffiliated seller, as more fully described in the prospectus supplement. Certificates issued in Designated Seller Transactions may be sold in whole or in part to any seller identified in the related prospectus supplement in exchange for the related mortgage loans, or may be offered under any of the other methods described in this prospectus under "Methods of Distribution." The related prospectus supplement for a Designated Seller Transaction will include information, provided by the related seller, about the seller, the mortgage loans and the underwriting standards applicable to the mortgage loans. Generally, all representations and warranties with respect to the mortgage loans sold in a Designated Seller Transaction will be made only by the applicable unaffiliated seller, referred to herein as the Designated Seller. The depositor will take reasonable steps to ensure that the mortgage loans in a Designated Seller Transaction satisfy the eligibility criteria for securitization transactions registered on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The depositor will limit Designated Seller Transactions to creditworthy unaffiliated sellers. In addition, the depositor will obtain from Designated Sellers representations and warranties regarding specific characteristics of the mortgage loans, together with an obligation to repurchase any mortgage loans that do not satisfy such representations and warranties. Furthermore, if set forth in the related prospectus supplement for any Designated Seller Transaction, the depositor will obtain from the Designated Sellers the obligation to indemnify the depositor against any liabilities resulting from a breach of such representations and warranties.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the trust underlying a series of certificates may include mortgage securities. The mortgage securities may have been issued previously by the depositor or an affiliate thereof, a financial institution or other entity engaged in the business of mortgage lending or a limited purpose corporation organized for the purpose of, among other things, acquiring and depositing mortgage loans into trusts, and selling beneficial interests in such trusts. As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the mortgage securities will primarily be similar to certificates offered hereunder in their collateral and their cash flows. The primary collateral for both the mortgage securities and the related certificates will be the same pool of mortgage loans. Payments on the mortgage securities will be passed through to holders of the related certificates. As to any series of certificates, the related prospectus supplement will include a description of the mortgage securities and any related credit enhancement, and the mortgage loans underlying those mortgage securities will be described together with any other mortgage loans included in the mortgage pool relating to that series. As to any series of certificates, as used in this prospectus a mortgage pool includes the related mortgage loans underlying any mortgage securities.

For any series of certificates backed by mortgage securities, the entity that administers the mortgage securities may be referred to as the administrator, if so specified in the related prospectus supplement. References in this prospectus to Advances to be made and other actions to be taken by the master servicer in

connection with the mortgage loans may include Advances made and other actions taken under the terms of the mortgage securities.

As specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each series of certificates will evidence interests in one mortgage pool including mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of not less than approximately \$5,000,000 as of the cut-off date. Each certificate will evidence an interest in only the related mortgage pool and corresponding trust, and not in any other mortgage pool or trust.

The Mortgage Loans

General

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, all of the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool will:

- have monthly payments due or deemed to be due on the first of each month;
- be secured by mortgaged properties located in any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam or any other territory of the United States, or be Puerto Rico mortgage loans; and
- have one or more types of Interest Rate Characteristics, Amortization Provisions and Other Attributes as described below.

Interest Rate Characteristics

The accompanying prospectus supplement will describe the type of interest rates of the mortgage loans, which will include adjustable-rate mortgage loans or ARM Loans, fixed-rate mortgage loans and Convertible Mortgage Loans.

ARM Loans. ARM Loans will provide for a fixed initial mortgage rate until the first date on which the mortgage rate is to be adjusted and an original term to maturity of not more than 40 years. After this date, the mortgage rate may adjust periodically, subject to any applicable limitations, based on changes in the relevant index, to a rate equal to the index plus the Gross Margin. The initial mortgage rate on an ARM loan may be lower than the sum of the then-applicable index and the Gross Margin for the ARM loan. The index or indices for a particular pool will be specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement and may include one of the following indexes:

- the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of six months, one year or other terms to maturity;
- the weekly auction average investment yield of U.S. Treasury bills of various maturities;
- the daily bank prime loan rate as quoted by financial industry news sources;
- the cost of funds of member institutions of any of the regional Federal Home Loan Banks;
- the interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits in the London market, each calculated as of a date prior to each scheduled interest rate adjustment date that will be specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement; or
- the weekly average of secondary market interest rates on six-month negotiable certificates of deposit.

ARM loans have features that provide different investment considerations than fixed-rate mortgage loans. Adjustable mortgage rates can cause payment increases that may exceed some mortgagors' capacity to cover such payments. An ARM loan may provide that its mortgage rate may not be adjusted to a rate above the applicable maximum mortgage rate or below the applicable minimum mortgage rate, if any, for the ARM loan. In addition, some of the ARM loans may provide for limitations on the maximum amount by which their mortgage rates may adjust for any single adjustment period. Some ARM loans provide for limitations on the amount of scheduled payments of principal and interest.

Other ARM loans may permit the borrower to select from various payment options on each payment date. Those options may include a payment of accrued interest only, a minimum payment based on an amortization schedule that may not be sufficient to cover accrued interest on the ARM loan thus producing negative amortization, a monthly payment that would fully amortize the ARM loan over its remaining term to maturity at the current interest rate, and a monthly payment that would fully amortize the ARM loan over a shorter period at the current interest rate.

Convertible Mortgage Loans. On any conversion of a Convertible Mortgage Loan, either the depositor will be obligated to repurchase or Residential Funding Company, LLC, the applicable subservicer or a third party will be obligated to purchase the converted mortgage loan. Alternatively, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, the depositor, Residential Funding Company, LLC or another party may agree to act as remarketing agent with respect to the converted mortgage loans and, in such capacity, to use its best efforts to arrange for the sale of converted mortgage loans under specified conditions. Upon the failure of any party so obligated to purchase any converted mortgage loan, the inability of any remarketing agent to arrange for the sale of the converted mortgage loan and the unwillingness of the remarketing agent to exercise any election to purchase the converted mortgage loan for its own account, the related mortgage pool will thereafter include both fixed rate and adjustable rate mortgage loans.

Amortization Provisions

The accompanying prospectus supplement will also describe the applicable amortization provisions of the mortgage loans. The mortgage loans may include:

- loans with equal monthly payments;
- Balloon Loans;
- Interest Only Loans;
- mortgage loans that experience graduated payment schedules; and
- mortgage loans that experience negative amortization.

Balloon Loans. Balloon Loans generally require a monthly payment of a pre-determined amount that will not fully amortize the loan until the maturity date, at which time the Balloon Amount will be due and payable. For Balloon Loans, payment of the Balloon Amount, which, based on the amortization schedule of those mortgage loans, is expected to be a substantial amount, will typically depend on the mortgagor's ability to obtain refinancing of the mortgage loan or to sell the mortgaged property prior to the maturity of the Balloon Loan. The ability to obtain refinancing will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time refinancing or sale is required, including, without limitation, real estate values, the mortgagor's financial situation, the level of available mortgage loan interest rates, the mortgagor's equity in the related mortgaged property, tax laws, prevailing general economic conditions and the terms of any related first lien mortgage loan. Neither the depositor, the master servicer nor any of their affiliates will be obligated to refinance or repurchase any mortgage loan or to sell the mortgaged property;

Interest Only Loans. Interest Only Loans generally require that a borrower make monthly payments of accrued interest, but not principal, for a predetermined period following origination (commonly referred to as an "interest-only period"). After the interest-only period, the borrower's monthly payment generally will be recalculated to cover both interest and principal so that the Interest Only Loan will be paid in full by its final payment date. As a result, if the monthly payment increases, the borrower may not be able to pay the increased amount and may default or refinance the Interest Only Loan to avoid the higher payment. Because no scheduled principal payments are required to be made during the interest only period, the related offered certificates will receive smaller scheduled principal distributions during that period than they would have received if the borrower were required to make monthly payments of interest and principal from origination. In addition, because a borrower is not required to make scheduled principal payments during the interest only period, the principal balance of an Interest Only Loan may be higher than the principal

balance of a similar mortgage loan that requires payment of principal and interest throughout the entire term of the mortgage loan, and a higher principal balance may result in a greater loss upon the liquidation of an Interest Only Loan due to a default;

Graduated Payment Mortgage Loans. Graduated payment mortgage loans provide for monthly payments during the first year calculated on the basis of an assumed interest rate which is a specified percentage below the mortgage rate on that mortgage loan. The monthly payments increase at the beginning of the second year by a specified percentage of the monthly payment during the preceding year and each year thereafter to the extent necessary to amortize the mortgage loan over the remainder of its term to maturity, either 15 years or 40 years, as applicable. Deferred interest, if any, will be added to the principal balance of these mortgage loans.

Negatively Amortizing ARM Loans. Certain ARM loans may be subject to negative amortization from time to time prior to their maturity. Negative amortization may result from either the adjustment of the mortgage rate on a more frequent basis than the adjustment of the scheduled payment or the application of a cap on the size of the scheduled payment. In the first case, negative amortization results if an increase in the mortgage rate occurs prior to an adjustment of the scheduled payment on the related mortgage loan and such increase causes accrued monthly interest on the mortgage loan to exceed the scheduled payment. In the second case, negative amortization results if an increase in the mortgage rate causes accrued monthly interest on a mortgage loan to exceed the limit on the size of the scheduled payment on the mortgage loan. In addition, ARM loans with payment options described above may produce negative amortization if the borrower chooses an option that does not cover the accrued interest on the ARM loan. If the scheduled payment is not sufficient to pay the accrued monthly interest on a negative amortization ARM loan, the amount of accrued monthly interest that exceeds the scheduled payment on the mortgage loans is added to the principal balance of the ARM loan and is to be repaid from future scheduled payments. Negatively amortizing ARM loans do not provide for the extension of their original stated maturity to accommodate changes in their mortgage rate. The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether the ARM loans underlying a series allow for negative amortization.

Collateral Characteristics

The accompanying prospectus supplement will also describe the type of collateral securing the mortgage loans. In addition to the mortgage loans secured only by fee simple or leasehold interests on residential properties, each trust may include:

- Pledged Asset Mortgage Loans; and
- Additional Collateral Mortgage Loans.

Pledged Asset Mortgage Loans. Each Pledged Asset will be held by a custodian for the benefit of the trustee for the trust in which the related Pledged Asset Mortgage Loan is held, and will be invested in investment obligations permitted by the rating agencies rating the related series of certificates. The amount of the Pledged Assets will be determined by the seller in accordance with its underwriting standards, but generally will not be more than an amount that, if applied to reduce the original principal balance of the mortgage loan, would reduce that principal balance to less than 70% of the appraised value of the mortgaged property.

If, following a default by the mortgagor and the liquidation of the related mortgaged property, there remains a loss on the related mortgage loan, the limited liability company will be required to pay to the master servicer or the subservicer on behalf of the trustee the amount of that loss, up to the pledged amount for such mortgage loan. If the mortgagor becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding, there is a significant risk that the Pledged Assets will not be available to be paid to the certificateholders, since the bankruptcy court may prevent the custodian from making these payments. At the mortgagor's request, and in accordance with some conditions, the Pledged Assets may be applied as a partial prepayment of the

mortgage loan. The Pledged Assets will be released to the limited liability company if the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loan has been reduced by the amount of the Pledged Assets.

Additional Collateral Loans. The Additional Collateral Requirement will generally terminate when the loan-to-value ratio, or LTV ratio, of the mortgage loan is reduced to a predetermined level, which generally shall not be more than 80%, as a result of a reduction in the loan amount caused by principal payments by the mortgagor under the mortgage loan or an increase in the appraised value of the related mortgaged property.

The seller of the Additional Collateral Loan or the related subservicer, as applicable, will be required, in accordance with the master servicer's servicing guidelines or its normal servicing procedures, to attempt to realize on any Additional Collateral if the related Additional Collateral Loan is liquidated upon default. The right to receive proceeds from the realization of Additional Collateral upon any liquidation will be assigned to the related trustee. No assurance can be given as to the amount of proceeds, if any, that might be realized from such Additional Collateral and thereafter remitted to the trustee.

The prospectus supplement relating to any mortgage pool that includes a material amount of Additional Collateral Loans will describe the insurance company that will issue a limited purpose surety bond insuring any deficiency in the amounts realized by the Additional Collateral Loan seller from the liquidation of Additional Collateral, up to the amount of the Additional Collateral Requirement. This surety bond will be issued by an insurance company whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest long-term rating category by each rating agency rating the applicable series of certificates. For additional considerations concerning the Additional Collateral Loans, see "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—The Mortgage Loans—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders".

Other Attributes

Each trust may also include mortgage loans with the attributes described below, which will be described further in the accompanying prospectus supplement as applicable.

Cooperative Loans. Cooperative Loans are evidenced by promissory notes secured by a first lien on the shares issued by Cooperatives and on the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements granting exclusive rights to occupy specific units within a Cooperative. As used in this prospectus, mortgage loans may include Cooperative Loans; mortgaged properties may include shares in the related Cooperative and the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements securing Cooperative Notes; mortgage notes may include Cooperative Notes; and mortgages may include security agreements with respect to Cooperative Notes.

Prepayment Charges on the Mortgage Loans. In some cases, mortgage loans may be prepaid by the mortgagors at any time without payment of any prepayment fee or penalty. The prospectus supplement will disclose whether a material portion of the mortgage loans provide for payment of a prepayment charge if the mortgagor prepays within a specified time period. This charge may affect the rate of prepayment. The master servicer or another entity identified in the accompanying prospectus supplement will generally be entitled to all prepayment charges and late payment charges received on the mortgage loans and those amounts will not be available for payment on the certificates unless the prospectus supplement discloses that those charges will be available for payment. However, some states' laws restrict the imposition of prepayment charges even when the mortgage loans expressly provide for the collection of those charges. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—Default Interest and Limitations on Prepayments".

"Equity Refinance" and "Rate and Term Refinance" Mortgage Loans. Some of the mortgage loans may be "equity refinance" mortgage loans, as to which a portion of the proceeds are used to refinance an existing mortgage loan, and the remaining proceeds may be retained by the mortgagor or used for purposes unrelated to the mortgaged property. Alternatively, the mortgage loans may be "rate and term refinance" mortgage loans, as to which substantially all of the proceeds, net of related costs incurred by the mortgagor, are used to refinance an existing mortgage loan or loans, which may include a junior lien, primarily in order

to change the interest rate or other terms of the existing mortgage loan. All of these types of loans are nevertheless secured by mortgaged properties.

Buy-Down Mortgage Loans. In the case of Buy-Down Mortgage Loans, the monthly payments made by the mortgagor during the Buy-Down Period will be less than the scheduled monthly payments on the mortgage loan, the resulting difference to be made up from:

- Buy-Down Funds contributed by the seller of the mortgaged property or another source and placed in the Buy-Down Account;
- if the Buy-Down Funds are contributed on a present value basis, investment earnings on the Buy-Down Funds; or
- additional Buy-Down Funds to be contributed over time by the mortgagor's employer or another source.

All Buy-Down Funds will be available to fund scheduled principal and interest payments on the related mortgage loans. See "Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Collateral—Buy-Down Mortgage Loans." Under Residential Funding Company, LLC's underwriting standards, the mortgagor under each Buy-Down Mortgage Loan will be qualified based on the initial reduced monthly payment amount. See "Mortgage Loan Program—Underwriting Standards" for a discussion of loss and delinquency considerations relating to Buy-Down Mortgage Loans.

Additional types of Loans. In the case of certain mortgage loans a portion of the proceeds of a mortgage loan may be held by the originator and used to reimburse the mortgagor for some costs of construction of or improvements to the related mortgaged property. The appraised value of this type of mortgaged property will be based on the assumption that the construction has been completed; no inspections of the mortgaged property will be made. If the construction is not completed, the actual value of the related mortgaged property could be adversely affected and, even if the escrowed proceeds are applied to reduce the principal balance of the mortgage loan, the actual LTV ratio of the mortgage loan could be higher than that assumed at the time of origination of the mortgage loan. In addition, the application of any unused proceeds could cause the rate of payment of principal on the mortgage loan to be faster than that assumed.

The Mortgaged Properties

The mortgaged properties may consist of attached or detached individual dwellings, cooperative dwellings, individual condominiums, townhouses, duplexes, row houses, modular pre-cut/panelized housing, individual units or two- to four-unit dwellings in planned unit developments, two-to four-family dwellings and other attached dwelling units. Each mortgaged property, other than a Cooperative dwelling, will be located on land owned in fee simple by the mortgagor or, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, land leased by the mortgagor. Attached and detached dwellings may include structures where each mortgagor owns the land upon which the unit is built with the remaining adjacent land owned in common, or dwelling units subject to a proprietary lease or occupancy agreement in an apartment building owned by a Cooperative. The proprietary lease or occupancy agreement securing a Cooperative Loan is subordinate, in most cases, to any blanket mortgage on the related cooperative apartment building or on the underlying land. Additionally, in the case of a Cooperative Loan, the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement may be terminated and the cooperative shares may be cancelled by the Cooperative if the tenant-stockholder fails to pay maintenance or other obligations or charges owed by the tenant-stockholder. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans."

The mortgaged properties may be owner occupied or non-owner occupied and may include vacation homes, second homes and investment properties. The percentage of mortgage loans that are owner-occupied will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. The basis for any statement that a given percentage of the mortgage loans are secured by mortgaged properties that are owner-occupied will be one or more of the following:

- the making of a representation by the mortgagor at origination of a mortgage loan that the mortgagor intends to use the mortgaged property as a primary residence,
- a representation by the originator of the mortgage loan (which representation may be based solely on the above clause), or
- the fact that the mailing address for the mortgagor is the same as the address of the mortgaged property;

Any representation and warranty in the related pooling and servicing agreement regarding owner-occupancy may be based solely on that information. Mortgage loans secured by investment properties, including two-to four-unit dwellings, may also be secured by an assignment of leases and rents and operating or other cash flow guarantees relating to the mortgage loans.

Loan-to-Value Ratio

In the case of most purchase mortgage loans, the LTV ratio is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the principal amount of the mortgage loan at origination to the lesser of (1) the appraised value determined in an appraisal or other valuation obtained at origination of the mortgage loan and (2) the sales price for the related mortgaged property, except that in the case of some employee or preferred customer loans, the denominator of the ratio may be the sales price. In some cases, in lieu of an appraisal, a valuation of the mortgaged property will be obtained from a service that provides an automated valuation. An automated valuation evaluates, through the use of computer models, various types of publicly-available information such as recent sales prices for similar homes within the same geographic area and within the same price range.

In the case of certain other mortgage loans, including purchase, refinance or converted mortgage loans, the LTV ratio at origination is defined in most cases as the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the principal amount of the mortgage loan to either the appraised value determined in an appraisal obtained at the time of refinancing, modification or conversion or, if no appraisal has been obtained, the value of the related mortgaged property which value generally will be supported by either:

- a representation by the related seller as to the value;
- a broker's price opinion, automated valuation, drive by appraisal or other certification of value;
- an appraisal obtained within twelve months prior to the refinancing, modification or conversion or, under the streamlined refinancing program described herein, an appraisal obtained within approximately 24 months prior to the refinancing; or
- the sales price, if the mortgaged property was purchased within the previous twelve months.

In the case of some mortgage loans seasoned for over twelve months, the LTV ratio may be determined at the time of purchase from the related seller based on the ratio of the current loan amount to the current value of the related mortgaged property which value may be supported by either:

- a statistical analysis;
- a broker's price opinion or automated valuation; or
- an appraisal obtained within 120 days of the purchase date, in which case the LTV ratio may be significantly lower than the ratio determined at origination.

The denominator of the applicable ratio described in the preceding three paragraphs is the appraised value. To the extent that the appraised value of the related mortgaged property has declined, the actual LTV ratio as to such mortgage loan will be higher than the LTV ratio set forth for that mortgage loan in the related prospectus supplement. In connection with a representation by the related seller as to the value of the mortgaged property, the seller in most cases will represent and warrant that either (i) the current value of the

related mortgaged property at the time of refinancing, modification or conversion was not less than the appraised value of the related property at the time of the origination of the original mortgage loan or (ii) the current LTV ratio of the mortgage loan generally meets the depositor's underwriting guidelines. There can be no assurance that the substance of that representation and warranty will be true.

Some of the mortgage loans that are subject to negative amortization will have LTV ratios that will increase after origination as a result of their negative amortization. In the case of some seasoned mortgage loans, the values used in calculating LTV ratios may no longer be accurate valuations of the mortgaged properties, particularly where the LTV ratio was not determined at the time of purchase as described in the four preceding paragraphs. Certain mortgaged properties may be located in regions where property values have declined significantly since the time of origination. In addition, the LTV ratio does not take into account any secondary financing. Under the depositor's underwriting standards, a seller is usually permitted to provide secondary financing to a mortgagor contemporaneously with the origination of a mortgage loan, provided that the combined LTV ratio is not greater than 100%. Secondary financing is readily available and may be obtained by a mortgagor from a lender including the seller at any time, including at origination.

Mortgage Loan Program

The mortgage loans will have been purchased by the depositor, either directly or indirectly through Residential Funding Company, LLC, from sellers. The mortgage loans will have been originated generally in accordance with the depositor's underwriting standards or alternative underwriting criteria as described in this section under "Underwriting Standards" or as described in the related prospectus supplement.

Underwriting Standards

General Standards

Residential Funding Company, LLC's Jumbo A Program is designed for borrowers with good credit who may have difficulty obtaining traditional financing due to principal balances that do not conform to the guidelines of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac or the Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae. The depositor's underwriting standards with respect to the mortgage loans will generally conform to those published in Residential Funding Company, LLC's Client Guide, as application to the "Jumbo A" program. The underwriting standards contained in the Client Guide are continuously revised based on opportunities and prevailing conditions in the residential mortgage market and the market for the depositor's mortgage pass-through certificates. The mortgage loans may be underwritten by Residential Funding Company, LLC or by a designated third party. In some circumstances, however, the mortgage loans may be underwritten only by the seller. See "Underwriting Standards—Client Guide Standards" and "—Qualifications of Sellers." Residential Funding Company, LLC may perform only sample quality assurance reviews to determine whether the mortgage loans in any mortgage pool were underwritten in accordance with applicable standards. The mortgage loans in any mortgage pool may be underwritten by Residential Funding Company, LLC, a seller or a designated third party through the use of an automated underwriting system. In the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, the mortgage loans may be underwritten by the designated seller or a designated third party through the use of an automated underwriting system. Any determination of underwriting eligibility using an automated system will only be based on the information entered into the system and the information that the system is programmed to review. Loans underwritten through the use of an automated underwriting system may not require delivery to Residential Funding Company, LLC of all or a portion of the related credit files. For additional information regarding automated underwriting systems that are used by Residential Funding Company, LLC to review some of the mortgage loans that it purchases and that may be included in any mortgage pool, see "Underwriting Standards—Automated Underwriting" below.

With respect to the depositor's underwriting standards, as well as any other underwriting standards that may be applicable to any mortgage loans, the underwriting standards include a set of specific criteria under which the underwriting evaluation is made. However, the application of underwriting standards does not imply that each specific criterion was satisfied individually. Rather, a mortgage loan will be considered to

be originated in accordance with a given set of underwriting standards if, based on an overall qualitative evaluation, the loan is in substantial compliance with the underwriting standards. For example, a mortgage loan may be considered to comply with a set of underwriting standards, even if one or more specific criteria included in such underwriting standards were not satisfied, if other factors compensated for the criteria that were not satisfied or if the mortgage loan is considered to be in substantial compliance with the underwriting standards.

In addition, the depositor purchases mortgage loans which do not conform to the underwriting standards contained in the Client Guide. A portion of the mortgage loans will be purchased in negotiated transactions, which may be governed by master commitment agreements relating to ongoing purchases of mortgage loans by Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller. The sellers who sell to Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller will represent that the mortgage loans have been originated in accordance with underwriting standards agreed to by Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller, as applicable. Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller, on behalf of the depositor, will review only a limited portion of the mortgage loans in any delivery from the related seller for conformity with the applicable underwriting standards. A portion of the mortgage loans will be purchased from sellers who will represent that the mortgage loans were originated pursuant to underwriting standards determined by a mortgage insurance company or third party origination system acceptable to Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller. The depositor, or Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller, on behalf of the depositor, may accept a certification from an insurance company or a confirmation by a third party as to a mortgage loan's insurability in a mortgage pool as of the date of certification or confirmation as evidence of a mortgage loan conforming to applicable underwriting standards. Such certifications or confirmations will likely have been issued before the purchase of the mortgage loan by Residential Funding Company, LLC or the depositor.

The level of review by Residential Funding Company, LLC, the designated seller or the depositor, if any, of any mortgage loan for conformity with the applicable underwriting standards will vary depending on any one of a number of factors, including:

- factors relating to the experience and status of the seller;
- characteristics of the specific mortgage loan, including the principal balance, the LTV ratio, the loan type or loan program; and
- the applicable credit score of the related mortgagor used in connection with the origination of the mortgage loan, as determined based on a credit scoring model acceptable to the depositor.

Residential Funding Company, LLC, on behalf of the depositor, typically will review a sample of the mortgage loans purchased by Residential Funding Company, LLC for conformity with the applicable underwriting standards and to assess the likelihood of repayment of the mortgage loans. Such underwriting reviews will generally not be conducted with respect to any individual mortgage pool related to a series of certificates.

Credit scoring models provide a means for evaluating the information about a prospective borrower that is available from a credit reporting agency. The underwriting criteria applicable to any program under which the mortgage loans may be originated and reviewed may provide that qualification for the loan, or the availability of various loan features, including maximum loan amount, maximum LTV ratio, property type and use, and documentation level, may depend on the borrower's credit score.

The underwriting standards utilized in negotiated transactions and master commitments, the underwriting standards of insurance companies issuing certificates and the underwriting standards applicable to mortgage loans underlying mortgage securities may vary substantially from the underwriting standards contained in the Client Guide. Those underwriting standards are generally intended to provide an underwriter with information to evaluate the borrower's repayment ability and the adequacy of the mortgaged property as collateral. Due to the variety of underwriting standards and review procedures that may be applicable to the mortgage loans included in any mortgage pool, the related prospectus supplement generally will not distinguish among the various underwriting standards applicable to the mortgage loans nor describe any review for compliance with applicable underwriting standards performed by the depositor or Residential Funding Company, LLC. Moreover, there can be no assurance that every mortgage loan was originated in conformity with the applicable underwriting standards in all material respects, or that the quality or performance of mortgage loans underwritten pursuant to varying underwriting standards will be equivalent under all circumstances. In the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, the applicable underwriting standards will be those of the seller or of the originator of the mortgage loans and will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

The depositor, either directly or indirectly through Residential Funding Company, LLC, will also purchase mortgage loans from its affiliates, including GMAC Mortgage, LLC and Homecomings Financial, LLC, with underwriting standards in accordance with the Client Guide or as otherwise agreed to by the depositor. However, in some limited circumstances, the mortgage loans may be employee or preferred customer loans with respect to which, in accordance with the related affiliate's mortgage loan programs, income, asset and employment verifications and appraisals may not have been required. With respect to mortgage loans made under any employee loan program maintained by Residential Funding Company, LLC, or its affiliates, in limited circumstances preferential interest rates may be allowed, and primary insurance policies may not be required in connection with an LTV ratio over 80%. As to any series of certificates representing interests in such mortgage loans, credit enhancement may be provided covering losses on the mortgage loans to the extent that these losses would be covered by primary insurance policies if obtained, in the form of a corporate guaranty or in other forms described in this prospectus under "Description of Credit Enhancement." Neither the depositor nor Residential Funding Company, LLC will review any affiliate's mortgage loans for conformity with the underwriting standards contained in the Client Guide.

Client Guide Standards

The following is a brief description of the underwriting standards set forth in the Client Guide for full documentation loan programs. Initially, a prospective borrower, other than a trust if the trust is the borrower, is required to fill out a detailed application providing pertinent credit information. As part of the application, the borrower is required to provide a current balance sheet describing assets and liabilities and a statement of income and expenses, as well as an authorization to apply for a credit report which summarizes the borrower's credit history with merchants and lenders and any record of bankruptcy. In addition, an employment verification is obtained which reports the borrower's current salary and may contain the length of employment and an indication as to whether it is expected that the borrower will continue that employment in the future. If a prospective borrower is self-employed, the borrower may be required to submit copies of signed tax returns. The borrower may also be required to authorize verification of deposits at financial institutions where the borrower has accounts. In the case of a mortgage loan secured by a property owned by a trust, the foregoing procedures may be waived where the mortgage note is executed on behalf of the trust.

In determining the adequacy of the mortgaged property as collateral, an appraisal is made of each property considered for financing. The appraiser is required to verify that the property is in good condition and that construction, if new, has been completed. The appraisal is based on various factors, including the market value of comparable homes and the cost of replacing the improvements. Alternatively, property valuations may be made under various other methods, including automated valuation models, as described in this prospectus under "The Trusts—The Mortgage Loans."

Credit Scores are obtained by many mortgage lenders in connection with mortgage loan applications to help assess a borrower's credit-worthiness. In addition, Credit Scores may be obtained by Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller after the origination of a mortgage loan if the seller does not provide to Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller a Credit Score. Credit Scores are obtained from credit reports provided by various credit reporting organizations, each of which may employ differing computer models and methodologies.

The Credit Score is designed to assess a borrower's credit history at a single point in time, using objective information currently on file for the borrower at a particular credit reporting organization. Information used to create a Credit Score may include, among other things, payment history, delinquencies on accounts, levels of outstanding indebtedness, length of credit history, types of credit and bankruptcy experience. Credit Scores range from approximately 350 to approximately 840, with higher scores indicating an individual with a more favorable credit history compared to an individual with a lower score. However, a Credit Score purports only to be a measurement of the relative degree of risk a borrower represents to a lender, i.e., a borrower with a higher score is statistically expected to be less likely to default in payment than a borrower with a lower score. In addition, it should be noted that Credit Scores were developed to indicate a level of default probability over a two-year period, which does not correspond to the life of a mortgage loan. In most cases, mortgage loans amortize over a 15- to 40-year period. Furthermore, Credit Scores were not developed specifically for use in connection with mortgage loans, but for consumer loans in general, and assess only the borrower's past credit history. Therefore, in most cases, a Credit Score does not take into consideration the differences between mortgage loans and consumer loans, or the specific characteristics of the related mortgage loan, including the LTV ratio, the collateral for the mortgage loan, or the debt to income ratio. There can be no assurance that the Credit Scores of the mortgagors will be an accurate predictor of the likelihood of repayment of the related mortgage loans or that any mortgagor's Credit Score would not be lower if obtained as of the date of the related prospectus supplement.

Once all applicable employment, credit and property information is received, a determination is made as to whether the prospective borrower has sufficient monthly income available to meet the borrower's monthly obligations on the proposed mortgage loan and other expenses related to the home, including property taxes and hazard insurance, and other financial obligations and monthly living expenses. ARM loans, Buy-Down Mortgage Loans, graduated payment mortgage loans and any other mortgage loans will

generally be underwritten on the basis of the borrower's ability to make monthly payments as determined by reference to the mortgage rates in effect at origination or the reduced initial monthly payments, as the case may be, and on the basis of an assumption that the borrowers will likely be able to pay the higher monthly payments that may result from later increases in the mortgage rates or from later increases in the monthly payments, as the case may be, at the time of the increase even though the borrowers may not be able to make the higher payments at the time of origination. The mortgage rate in effect from the origination date of an ARM loan or other types of loans to the first adjustment date are likely to be lower, and may be significantly lower, than the sum of the then applicable index and Note Margin. Similarly, the amount of the monthly payment on Buy-Down Mortgage Loans and graduated payment mortgage loans will increase periodically. If the borrowers' incomes do not increase in an amount commensurate with the increases in monthly payments, the likelihood of default will increase. In addition, in the case of either ARM loans or graduated payment mortgage loans that are subject to negative amortization, due to the addition of deferred interest the principal balances of those mortgage loans are more likely to equal or exceed the value of the underlying mortgaged properties, thereby increasing the likelihood of defaults and losses. With respect to Balloon Loans, payment of the Balloon Amount will depend on the borrower's ability to obtain refinancing or to sell the mortgaged property prior to the maturity of the Balloon Loan, and there can be no assurance that refinancing will be available to the borrower or that a sale will be possible.

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, a mortgage pool may include mortgage loans that have been underwritten pursuant to a streamlined documentation refinancing program, contained in the Client Guide. This program permits mortgage loans to be refinanced with only limited verification or updating of the underwriting information that was obtained at the time that the original mortgage loan was originated. For example, a new appraisal of the mortgaged property may not be required if the refinanced mortgage loan was originated up to approximately 24 months prior to the refinancing. In addition, the mortgagor's income may not be verified, although continued employment is required to be verified. In some cases, the mortgagor may be permitted to borrow up to 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the original mortgage loan. Each mortgage loan underwritten pursuant to this program will be treated as having been underwritten pursuant to the same underwriting documentation program as the mortgage loan that it refinanced, including for purposes of the disclosure in the related prospectus supplement.

The underwriting standards set forth in the Client Guide will be varied in appropriate cases, including "limited" or "reduced loan documentation" mortgage loan programs. Some reduced loan documentation programs, for example, do not require income, employment or asset verifications. In most cases, in order to be eligible for a reduced loan documentation program, the LTV ratio must meet applicable guidelines, the borrower must have a good credit history and the borrower's eligibility for this type of program may be determined by use of a credit scoring model.

In its evaluation of mortgage loans that have more than twelve months of payment experience, Residential Funding Company, LLC tends to place greater weight on payment history and may take into account market and other economic trends while placing less weight on underwriting factors traditionally applied to newly originated mortgage loans. Some mortgage loans seasoned for over twelve months may be underwritten for purchase by Residential Funding Company, LLC based on the borrower's credit score and payment history, with no current income verification, and under alternative property valuation methods described in this prospectus under "The Trusts—The Mortgage Loans."

The mortgaged properties may be located in states where, in general, a lender providing credit on a single-family property may not seek a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor but rather must look solely to the property for repayment in the event of foreclosure. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—The Mortgage Loans—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders." The depositor's underwriting standards applicable to all states, including anti-deficiency states, typically require that the underwriting officers of the originator be satisfied that the value of the property being financed, as indicated by the appraisal or other acceptable valuation method, currently supports and is anticipated to support in the future the outstanding loan balance, although there can be no assurance that the value will support in the future the outstanding loan balance.

Automated Underwriting

In recent years, the use of automated underwriting systems has become commonplace in the residential mortgage market. Residential Funding Company, LLC evaluates many of the mortgage loans that it purchases through the use of one or more automated underwriting systems. In general, these systems are programmed to review most of the information set forth in Residential Funding Company, LLC's Client Guide as the underwriting criteria necessary to satisfy each underwriting program. The system may make adjustments for some compensating factors, which could result in a mortgage loan being approved even if all of the specified underwriting criteria in the Client Guide for that underwriting program are not satisfied.

In some cases, Residential Funding Company, LLC enters information into the automated underwriting system using documentation delivered to Residential Funding Company, LLC by the seller. In this situation, each automated review will either generate an approval or a recommendation for further review. Most approved mortgage loans will not receive any additional review of their credit components. In the case of a recommendation for further review, underwriting personnel may perform a manual review of the mortgage loan documentation before Residential Funding Company, LLC will accept or reject the mortgage loan. For most sellers, Residential Funding Company, LLC will conduct a limited review of the mortgage loan documentation. If that limited review does not detect any material deviations from the applicable underwriting criteria, Residential Funding Company, LLC will approve that mortgage loan for purchase.

In other cases, the seller enters the information directly into the automated underwriting system. Mortgage loans that have been approved by the automated underwriting system, and submitted to Residential Funding Company, LLC for purchase may be reviewed to verify that the information entered by the seller accurately reflects information contained in the underwriting documentation. For most sellers, Residential Funding Company, LLC will verify the accuracy of the information with respect to a sample of that seller's mortgage loans.

Because an automated underwriting system will only consider the information that it is programmed to review, which may be more limited than the information that could be considered in the course of a manual review, the results of an automated underwriting review may not be consistent with the results of a manual review. In addition, there could be programming inconsistencies between an automated underwriting system and the underwriting criteria set forth in Residential Funding Company, LLC's Client Guide, which could in turn be applied to numerous mortgage loans the system reviews. We cannot assure you that an automated underwriting review will in all cases result in the same determination as a manual review with respect to whether a mortgage loan satisfies Residential Funding Company, LLC's underwriting criteria.

Qualifications of Sellers

Except with respect to Designated Seller Transactions, each seller, other than the FDIC and investment banking firms, will have been approved by Residential Funding Company, LLC for participation in Residential Funding Company, LLC's loan purchase program. In determining whether to approve a seller for participation in the loan purchase program, Residential Funding Company, LLC generally considers, among other things: the financial status of the seller; the previous experience of the seller in originating mortgage loans and its potential origination volumes; the prior delinquency and loss experience of the seller (if available); the underwriting standards employed by the seller and its quality control procedures; and, if applicable, the servicing operations of the seller. In order to be approved for program participation, sellers are generally required to have a net worth of at least \$500,000, although this amount can be reduced if certain compensating factors, including guarantees or pricing concessions, are present.

There can be no assurance that any seller presently meets any qualifications or will continue to meet any qualifications at the time of inclusion of mortgage loans sold by it in the trust for a series of certificates, or thereafter. If a seller becomes subject to the direct or indirect control of the FDIC, or if a seller's net worth, financial performance or delinquency and foreclosure rates deteriorate, that institution may continue to be treated as a seller. Any event of this type may adversely affect the ability of the seller to repurchase the mortgage loan in the event of a breach of representation or warranty which has not been cured.

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the qualifications required of sellers for approval by Residential Funding Company, LLC as participants in its loan purchase programs may not apply to sellers in Designated Seller Transactions. To the extent the seller in a Designated Seller Transaction fails to or is unable to repurchase any mortgage loan due to a breach of representation and warranty, neither the depositor, Residential Funding Company, LLC nor any other entity will have assumed the representations and warranties and any related losses will be borne by the certificateholders or by the credit enhancement, if any.

Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans

Except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, Residential Funding Company, LLC will provide with respect to each mortgage loan, including Jumbo A program loans, constituting a part of the trust, all of the representations and warranties required by the rating agency or agencies rating a specific series of certificates. In a Designated Seller Transaction, the Designated Seller would make substantially the same representations and warranties, which are not expected to vary in any material respect. Residential Funding Company, LLC will generally represent and warrant that:

- as of the cut-off date, the information set forth in a listing of the related mortgage loans is true and correct in all material respects;
- except in the case of Cooperative Loans, either a policy of title insurance in the form and amount required by the Client Guide or an equivalent protection was effective or an attorney's certificate was received at the origination of each mortgage loan, and each policy remained in full force and effect on the date of sale of the mortgage loan to the depositor;
- to the best of Residential Funding Company, LLC's knowledge, if required, the mortgage loans are the subject of a primary insurance policy;
- Residential Funding Company, LLC had good title to each mortgage loan and each mortgage loan is subject to no offsets, defenses or counterclaims except as may be provided under the Relief Act and except with respect to any buy-down agreement for a Buy-Down Mortgage Loan;
- each mortgaged property is free of damage and is in good repair;
- each mortgage loan complied in all material respects with all applicable local, state and federal laws at the time of origination;
- no mortgage loan is 30 or more days delinquent in payment of principal and interest as of the related cut-off date and was not so delinquent more than once during the twelve-month period prior to the cut-off date; and
- there is no delinquent tax or assessment lien against any mortgaged property.

In the event of a breach of a representation or warranty made by Residential Funding Company, LLC that materially adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in a mortgage loan, Residential Funding Company, LLC will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that mortgage loan as described below. In addition, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, Residential Funding Company, LLC will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for as described below any mortgage loan as to which it is discovered that the related mortgage is not a valid first lien on the related mortgaged property subject only to:

- liens of real property taxes and assessments not yet due and payable,
- covenants, conditions and restrictions, rights of way, easements and other matters of public record as of the date of recording of the mortgage and other permissible title exceptions and

- other matters to which like properties are commonly subject which do not materially adversely affect the value, use, enjoyment or marketability of the mortgaged property.

In addition, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, with respect to any mortgage loan as to which the depositor delivers to the trustee or the custodian an affidavit certifying that the original mortgage note has been lost or destroyed, if the mortgage loan subsequently is in default and the enforcement of the mortgage loan or of the related mortgage is materially adversely affected by the absence of the original mortgage note, Residential Funding Company, LLC will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that mortgage loan in the manner described in this section of the prospectus.

Mortgage collateral sellers will typically make certain representations and warranties regarding the characteristics of the mortgage collateral that they sell. However, mortgage collateral purchased from certain unaffiliated sellers may be purchased with very limited or no representations and warranties. In addition, Residential Funding Company, LLC and the depositor will not assign to the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders any of the representations and warranties made by a mortgage collateral seller regarding mortgage collateral or any remedies provided for any breach of those representations and warranties. Accordingly, unless the accompanying prospectus supplement discloses that additional representations and warranties are made by the mortgage collateral seller or other person for the benefit of the certificateholders, the only representations and warranties that will be made for the benefit of the certificateholders will be the limited representations and warranties of Residential Funding Company, LLC described above. If a breach of a representation and warranty made by a mortgage collateral seller is discovered that materially and adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders and that representation and warranty has been assigned to the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders, the master servicer will be required to use its best reasonable efforts to enforce the obligation of the mortgage collateral seller to cure such breach or repurchase the mortgage collateral.

The depositor will assign to the trustee for the benefit of the holders of the related series of certificates all of its right, title and interest in each agreement by which it purchased a mortgage loan from Residential Funding Company, LLC insofar as the agreement relates to the representations and warranties made by Residential Funding Company, LLC relating to the mortgage loan and any remedies provided for with respect to any breach of those representations and warranties. If a designated seller or Residential Funding Company, LLC cannot cure a breach of any representation or warranty relating to a mortgage loan made by it and assigned to the trustee which materially and adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in that mortgage loan within 90 days after notice from the master servicer, a designated seller or Residential Funding Company, LLC, as the case may be, will be obligated to purchase the mortgage loan at the purchase price set forth in the related pooling and servicing agreement which purchase price will in most cases be equal to the principal balance thereof as of the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest to the first day of the month following the month of repurchase at the mortgage rate, less the amount, expressed as a percentage per annum, payable as master servicing compensation or subservicing compensation, as applicable, and, if applicable, any uncertificated interest in a trust.

Because the listing of the related mortgage loans generally contains information with respect to the mortgage loans as of the cut-off date, prepayments and, in limited circumstances, modifications to the interest rate and principal and interest payments may have been made with respect to one or more of the related mortgage loans between the cut-off date and the closing date. Residential Funding Company, LLC will not be required to purchase or substitute for any mortgage loan as a result of this type of prepayment or modification.

Limited Right of Substitution

As to any mortgage loan required to be purchased by Residential Funding Company, LLC, as provided above, rather than repurchase the mortgage loan, Residential Funding Company, LLC may, at its sole option, remove the deleted mortgage loan from the trust and cause the depositor to substitute in its place a qualified substitute mortgage loan; however, this substitution must be effected within 120 days of the date

of the initial issuance of the certificates with respect to a trust for which no REMIC election is to be made. With respect to a trust for which a REMIC election is to be made, any substitution of a defective mortgage loan must be effected within two years of the date of the initial issuance of the certificates, and may not be made unless an opinion of counsel is delivered to the effect that the substitution would not cause the trust to fail to qualify as a REMIC and either (a) an opinion of counsel is delivered to the effect that such substitution would not result in a prohibited transaction tax under the Internal Revenue Code or (b) the trust is indemnified for any prohibited transaction tax that may result from the substitution.

Any qualified substitute mortgage loan generally will, on the date of substitution:

- have an outstanding principal balance, after deduction of the principal portion of the monthly payment due in the month of substitution, not in excess of the outstanding principal balance of the deleted mortgage loan, with the amount of any shortfall to be deposited in a Custodial Account in the month of substitution for distribution to the certificateholders;
- have a mortgage rate and a Net Mortgage Rate not less than, and not more than one percentage point greater than, the mortgage rate and Net Mortgage Rate, respectively, of the deleted mortgage loan as of the date of substitution;
- have an LTV ratio at the time of substitution no higher than that of the deleted mortgage loan at the time of substitution;
- have a remaining term to maturity not greater than, and not more than one year less than, that of the deleted mortgage loan; and
- comply with all of the representations and warranties set forth in the related pooling and servicing agreement as of the date of substitution.

The related pooling and servicing agreement may include additional requirements relating to ARM loans or other specific types of mortgage loans, or additional provisions relating to meeting the foregoing requirements on an aggregate basis where a number of substitutions occur contemporaneously.

A seller in a Designated Seller Transaction, will have no option to substitute for a mortgage loan that it is obligated to repurchase in connection with a breach of a representation and warranty.

The master servicer will be required under the applicable pooling and servicing agreement to use its best reasonable efforts to enforce the purchase or substitution obligation of Residential Funding Company, LLC or the designated seller of which it has knowledge due to a breach of representation or warranty that was made for the benefit of the trustee and the certificateholders, using practices it would employ in its good faith business judgment and which are normal and usual in its general mortgage servicing activities; provided, however, that this purchase or substitution obligation will not become an obligation of the master servicer in the event that a designated seller or Residential Funding Company, LLC, as the case may be, fails to honor that obligation. The master servicer is not obligated to review, and will not review, every mortgage loan that is in foreclosure or is delinquent to determine if a breach of a representation and warranty has occurred. The master servicer will maintain policies and procedures regarding repurchase practices that are consistent with its general servicing activities. The policies and procedures generally will limit review of loans that are seasoned and these policies and procedures are subject to change, in good faith, to reflect the master servicer's current servicing activities. Application of these policies and procedures may result in losses being borne by the related credit enhancement and, to the extent not available, the related certificateholders.

Furthermore, the master servicer may pursue foreclosure or similar remedies concurrently with pursuing any remedy for a breach of a representation and warranty. However, the master servicer is not required to continue to pursue both remedies if it determines that one remedy is more likely to result in a greater recovery. In accordance with the above described practices, the master servicer will not be required to enforce any purchase obligation of a designated seller, Residential Funding Company, LLC or seller

arising from any misrepresentation by a designated seller, Residential Funding Company, LLC or the seller, if the master servicer determines in the reasonable exercise of its business judgment that the matters related to the misrepresentation of the designated seller, Residential Funding Company, LLC or the seller did not directly cause or are not likely to directly cause a loss on the related mortgage loan. In the case of a Designated Seller Transaction where the seller fails to repurchase a mortgage loan and neither the depositor, Residential Funding Company, LLC nor any other entity has assumed the representations and warranties, the repurchase obligation of the seller will not become an obligation of the depositor or Residential Funding Company, LLC. The foregoing obligations will constitute the sole remedies available to certificateholders or the trustee for a breach of any representation or warranty by Residential Funding Company, LLC or, if applicable, the designated seller, or for any other event giving rise to the obligations.

Subservicing

The seller of a mortgage loan will usually act as the subservicer for that mortgage loan under a subservicing agreement between Residential Funding Company, LLC and the subservicer unless servicing is released to Residential Funding Company, LLC or has been transferred to a servicer approved by Residential Funding Company, LLC. The master servicer may, but is not obligated to, assign the related subservicing to designated subservicers that will be qualified sellers and that may include GMAC Mortgage Company, LLC or its affiliates. A representative form of subservicing agreement is included as an exhibit to the forms of pooling and servicing agreements filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The subservicing agreement executed in connection with a Designated Seller Transaction or with respect to some mortgage loans sold in negotiated transactions will usually vary from the form filed herewith to accommodate the different features of the mortgage loans included in a Designated Seller Transaction and to vary the parameters constituting an event of default.

The following description describes all material terms and provisions relating to the subservicing agreements. The description does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the form of subservicing agreement and by the discretion of the master servicer to modify the subservicing agreement and to enter into different subservicing agreements. While any subservicing agreement will be a contract solely between the master servicer and the subservicer, the pooling and servicing agreement under which a series of certificates is issued will provide that, if for any reason the master servicer for that series of certificates is no longer the master servicer of the related mortgage loans, the trustee or any successor master servicer must recognize the subservicer's rights and obligations under that subservicing agreement.

With the approval of the master servicer, a subservicer may delegate its servicing obligations to third-party servicers, but that subservicer will remain obligated under the related subservicing agreement. Each subservicer will be required to perform the customary functions of a servicer, including:

- collection of payments from mortgagors and remittance of those collections to the master servicer;
- maintenance of hazard insurance and filing and settlement of claims thereunder, subject in some cases to the right of the master servicer to approve in advance any such settlement;
- maintenance of escrow or impoundment accounts of mortgagors for payment of taxes, insurance and other items required to be paid by the mortgagor under the mortgage loan;
- processing of assumptions or substitutions, although the master servicer is generally required to exercise due-on-sale clauses to the extent such exercise is permitted by law and would not adversely affect insurance coverage;
- attempting to cure delinquencies; and
- maintaining accounting records relating to the mortgage loans.

A subservicer may also be required to supervise foreclosures and inspect and manage mortgaged properties. A subservicer will also be obligated to make Advances to the master servicer for delinquent installments of principal and interest, net of any subservicing or other compensation, on mortgage loans, as described more fully under "Description of the Certificates—Advances," and in respect of some taxes and insurance premiums not paid on a timely basis by mortgagors. In addition, a subservicer is obligated to pay to the master servicer interest on the amount of any partial prepayment of principal received and applied to reduce the outstanding principal balance of a mortgage loan from the date of application of that payment to the first day of the following month. Any amounts paid by a subservicer pursuant to the preceding sentence will be for the benefit of the master servicer as additional servicing compensation. No assurance can be given that the subservicers will carry out their Advance or payment obligations with respect to the mortgage loans. A subservicer may, as limited by the terms of the related prospectus supplement, transfer its servicing obligations to another entity that has been approved for participation in Residential Funding Company, LLC's loan purchase programs, but only with the approval of the master servicer.

As compensation for its servicing duties, the subservicer will be entitled to a monthly servicing fee, to the extent the related mortgage loan payment has been collected, in a minimum amount set forth in the related prospectus supplement. The subservicer or master servicer may also be entitled to collect and retain, as part of its servicing compensation, any late charges or prepayment penalties, as provided in the mortgage note or related instruments. The subservicer will be reimbursed by the master servicer for some expenditures which it makes, in most cases to the same extent that the master servicer would be reimbursed under the applicable pooling and servicing agreement. In some instances, the subservicer will receive additional compensation in the form of all or a portion of the interest due and payable on the applicable mortgage loan which is over and above the interest rate that the depositor or Residential Funding Company, LLC, as the case may be, required at the time it committed to purchase the mortgage loan. See "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement—Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses."

Each subservicer will be required to agree to indemnify the master servicer for any liability or obligation sustained by the master servicer in connection with any act or failure to act by the subservicer in its servicing capacity. Each subservicer is required to maintain a fidelity bond and an errors and omissions policy with respect to its officers, employees and other persons acting on its behalf or on behalf of the master servicer.

Each subservicer will be required to service each mortgage loan under the terms of the subservicing agreement for the entire term of that mortgage loan, unless the subservicing agreement is earlier terminated by the master servicer or unless servicing is released to the master servicer or transferred to an approved subservicer. In accordance with applicable law, the master servicer may terminate a subservicing agreement immediately upon the giving of notice upon stated events, including the violation of the subservicing agreement by the subservicer, or upon sixty days' notice to the subservicer without cause upon payment of an amount equal to approximately 2% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of all mortgage loans, including the mortgage loans, serviced by such subservicer under a subservicing agreement.

The master servicer may agree with a subservicer to amend a subservicing agreement. Upon termination of a subservicing agreement, the master servicer may act as servicer of the related mortgage loans or enter into one or more new subservicing agreements. If the master servicer acts as servicer, it will not assume liability for the representations and warranties of the subservicer which it replaces. If the master servicer enters into a new subservicing agreement, each new subservicer must either be a seller, meet the standards for becoming a seller or have servicing experience that is otherwise satisfactory to the master servicer.

The master servicer may make reasonable efforts to have the new subservicer assume liability for the representations and warranties of the terminated subservicer, but no assurance can be given that such an assumption will occur and, in any event, if the new subservicer is an affiliate of Residential Funding Company, LLC the liability for such representations and warranties will not be assumed by the new subservicer. In the event of this type of assumption, the master servicer may in the exercise of its business

judgment release the terminated subservicer from liability in respect of the representations and warranties. Any amendments to a subservicing agreement or to a new subservicing agreement may contain provisions different from those described in this prospectus which are in effect in the original subservicing agreements. However, the pooling and servicing agreement for each trust will provide that any amendment or new agreement may not be inconsistent with or violate the related pooling and servicing agreement in a manner which would materially and adversely affect the interests of the certificateholders.

Description of the Certificates

General

The certificates will be issued in series. Each series of certificates or, in some instances, two or more series of certificates, will be issued under a pooling and servicing agreement, similar to one of the forms filed as an exhibit to the registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, with respect to the certificates of which this prospectus is a part. Each pooling and servicing agreement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to a Form 8-K. The following summaries, together with additional summaries under "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement" below, describe all material terms and provisions relating to the certificates common to each pooling and servicing agreement. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the pooling and servicing agreement for each trust and the related prospectus supplement.

Each series of certificates may consist of any one or a combination of the following types of certificates:

Accretion Directed.....	A class that receives principal payments from the accreted interest from specified accrual classes. An accretion directed class also may receive principal payments from principal paid on the underlying pool of assets.
Accrual	A class that accretes the amount of accrued interest otherwise distributable on the class, which amount will be added as principal to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date. The accretion may continue until some specified event has occurred or until the accrual class is retired.
Companion	A class that receives principal payments on any distribution date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified planned principal classes, targeted principal classes or scheduled principal classes.
Component	A class consisting of "components." The components of a class of component certificates may have different principal and interest payment characteristics but together constitute a single class. Each component of a class of component certificates may be identified as falling into one or more of the categories in this chart.
Fixed Rate.....	A class with an interest rate that is fixed throughout the life of the class.
Floating Rate	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based upon a designated index and that varies directly with changes in the index.
Interest Only	A class having no principal balance and bearing interest on the related notional amount. The notional amount is used for purposes of the determination of interest distributions.
Inverse Floating Rate.....	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based upon a designated index and that varies inversely with changes in the index.

Lockout.....	A class that, for the period of time specified in the related prospectus supplement, generally will not receive (in other words, is locked out of) (1) principal prepayments on the underlying pool of assets that are allocated disproportionately to the senior certificates because of the shifting interest structure of the certificates in the trust and/or (2) scheduled principal payments on the underlying pool of assets, as specified in the related prospectus supplement. During the lock-out period, the portion of the principal distributions on the underlying pool of assets that the lockout class is locked out of will be distributed to the other classes of senior certificates.
Partial Accrual.....	A class that accretes a portion of the amount of accrued interest on it, which amount will be added to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date, with the remainder of the accrued interest to be distributed currently as interest on the class. The accretion may continue until a specified event has occurred or until the partial accrual class is retired.
Principal Only.....	A class that does not bear interest and is entitled to receive only distributions of principal.
Planned Principal or PACs	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying pool of assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the "structuring range" for the planned principal class. The planned principal classes in any series of certificates may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., primary planned principal classes, secondary planned principal classes and so forth) having different effective structuring ranges and different principal payment priorities. The structuring range for the secondary planned principal class of a series of certificates will be narrower than that for the primary planned principal class of the series.
Scheduled Principal	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule but is not designated as a planned principal class or targeted principal class. In many cases, the schedule is derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying pool of assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the "structuring range" for the scheduled principal class.
Senior Support.....	A class that absorbs some or all of the realized losses that would otherwise be allocated to a super senior class after the related classes of subordinated certificates are no longer outstanding.
Sequential Pay	Classes that receive principal payments in a prescribed sequence, that do not have predetermined principal balance schedules and that under all circumstances receive payments

of principal continuously from the first distribution date on which they receive principal until they are retired. A single class that receives principal payments before or after all other classes in the same series of certificates may be identified as a sequential pay class.

Super Senior	A class that will not bear its proportionate share of some or all realized losses as its share is directed to another class, referred to as the "senior support class" until the class certificate balance of the support class is reduced to zero.
Targeted Principal or TACs.....	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the underlying pool of assets.
Variable Rate	A class with an interest rate that resets periodically and is calculated by reference to the rate or rates of interest applicable to specified assets or instruments (e.g., the mortgage rates borne by the underlying mortgage loans).

Credit support for each series of certificates will be provided by a mortgage pool insurance policy, mortgage insurance policy, special hazard insurance policy, bankruptcy policy, letter of credit, purchase obligation, reserve fund, certificate insurance policy, surety bond or other credit enhancement as described under "Description of Credit Enhancement," or by the subordination of one or more classes of certificates as described under "—Subordination" or by any combination of the foregoing.

Form of Certificates

As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the certificates of each series will be issued either as physical certificates or in book-entry form. If issued as physical certificates, the certificates will be in fully registered form only in the denominations specified in the related prospectus supplement, and will be transferable and exchangeable at the corporate trust office of the certificate registrar appointed under the related pooling and servicing agreement to register the certificates. No service charge will be made for any registration of exchange or transfer of certificates, but the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge. The term certificateholder or holder refers to the entity whose name appears on the records of the certificate registrar or, if applicable, a transfer agent, as the registered holder of the certificate.

If issued in book-entry form, the classes of a series of certificates will be initially issued through the book-entry facilities of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. No global security representing book-entry certificates may be transferred except as a whole by DTC to a nominee of DTC, or by a nominee of DTC to another nominee of DTC. Thus, DTC or its nominee will be the only registered holder of the certificates and will be considered the sole representative of the beneficial owners of certificates for all purposes.

The registration of the global securities in the name of Cede & Co. will not affect beneficial ownership and is performed merely to facilitate subsequent transfers. The book-entry system, is also used because it eliminates the need for physical movement of securities. The laws of some jurisdictions, however, may require some purchasers to take physical delivery of their securities in definitive form. These laws may impair the ability to own or transfer book-entry certificates.

Purchasers of securities in the United States may hold interests in the global certificates through DTC, either directly, if they are participants in that system, or otherwise indirectly through a participant in DTC. Purchasers of securities in Europe may hold interests in the global securities through Clearstream, Luxembourg, or through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear system.

Because DTC will be the only registered owner of the global securities, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold positions through their respective U.S. depositories, which in turn will hold positions on the books of DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, which holds securities for its DTC participants, which include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. DTC together with the Clearstream and Euroclear System participating organizations facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes in the accounts of participants. Other institutions that are not participants but indirect participants which clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with participants have indirect access to DTC's clearance system.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether a beneficial owner in an interest in any book-entry certificate will be entitled to receive a certificate representing that interest in registered, certificated form, unless either (i) DTC ceases to act as depository for that certificate and a successor depository is not obtained, or (ii) the depositor notifies DTC of its intent to terminate the book-entry system and, upon receipt of a notice of intent from DTC, the participants holding beneficial interests in the book-entry certificates agree to initiate a termination. Upon the occurrence of one of the foregoing events, the trustee is required to notify, through DTC, participants who have ownership of DTC registered certificates as indicated on the records of DTC of the availability of definitive certificates for their DTC registered certificates. Upon surrender by DTC of the definitive certificates representing the DTC registered certificates and upon receipt of instructions from DTC for re-registration, the trustee will reissue the DTC registered certificates as definitive certificates issued in the respective principal amounts owned by individual beneficial owners, and thereafter the trustee and the master servicer will recognize the holders of the definitive certificates as certificateholders under the pooling and servicing agreement.

Prior to any such event, beneficial owners will not be recognized by the trustee, the master servicer, the servicer or the Certificate Administrator as holders of the related certificates for purposes of the pooling and servicing agreement, and beneficial owners will be able to exercise their rights as owners of their certificates only indirectly through DTC, participants and indirect participants.

Any beneficial owner that desires to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer any interest in book-entry certificates may do so only through DTC, either directly if the beneficial owner is a participant or indirectly through participants and, if applicable, indirect participants. Under the procedures of DTC, transfers of the beneficial ownership of any book-entry certificates will be required to be made in minimum denominations specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The ability of a beneficial owner to pledge book-entry certificates to persons or entities that are not participants in the DTC system, or to otherwise act for the certificates, may be limited because of the lack of physical certificates evidencing the certificates and because DTC may act only on behalf of participants.

Because of time zone differences, the securities account of a Clearstream or Euroclear System participant as a result of a transaction with a DTC participant, other than a depository holding on behalf of Clearstream or Euroclear System, will be credited during a subsequent securities settlement processing day, which must be a business day for Clearstream or Euroclear System, as the case may be, immediately following the DTC settlement date. Credits or any transactions in those securities settled during this processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear System participant or Clearstream participants on that business day. Cash received in Clearstream or Euroclear System as a result of sales of securities by or through a Clearstream participant or Euroclear System participant to a DTC participant, other than the depository for Clearstream or Euroclear System, will be received with value on the DTC settlement date, but will be available in the relevant Clearstream or Euroclear System cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Transfers between participants will occur in accordance with DTC rules. Transfers between Clearstream participants and Euroclear System participants will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream participants or Euroclear System participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by the relevant depositaries; however, the cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream participants and Euroclear System participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositaries.

Clearstream, as a professional depository, holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. As a professional depository, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Monetary Institute.

Euroclear System was created to hold securities for participants of Euroclear System and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear System participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. The Euroclear System operator is the Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., under contract with the clearance cooperative, Euroclear System Clearance Systems S.C., a Belgian co-operative corporation. All operations are conducted by the Euroclear System operator, and all Euroclear System securities clearance accounts and Euroclear System cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear System operator, not the clearance cooperative.

The clearance cooperative establishes policy for Euroclear System on behalf of Euroclear System participants. Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear System operator are governed by the terms and conditions Governing Use of Euroclear System and the related operating procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law. The terms and conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear System, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear System, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear System. All securities in Euroclear System are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts.

Distributions on the book-entry certificates will be forwarded by the trustee to DTC, and DTC will be responsible for forwarding those payments to participants, each of which will be responsible for disbursing the payments to the beneficial owners it represents or, if applicable, to indirect participants. Accordingly, beneficial owners may experience delays in the receipt of payments in respect of their certificates. Under DTC's procedures, DTC will take actions permitted to be taken by holders of any class of book-entry certificates under the pooling and servicing agreement only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the book-entry certificates are credited and whose aggregate holdings represent no less than any minimum amount of percentage interests or voting rights required therefore. DTC may take conflicting actions with respect to any action of certificateholders of any class to the extent that participants authorize those actions. None of the master servicer, the depositor, the trustee or any of their respective affiliates has undertaken any responsibility or assumed any responsibility for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the book-entry certificates, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests.

Exchangeable Certificates

General

If specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, one or more classes of certificates will be exchangeable certificates. Any class of exchangeable certificates will be listed on the cover of the prospectus supplement relating to that series. At any time after the initial issuance of exchangeable certificates, the holders of such certificates will be entitled, after notice and payment to the trustee of an administrative fee, to exchange all or a portion of those certificates for proportionate interests in one or more other classes of exchangeable certificates. The classes of certificates that are exchangeable for each other will be referred to in the related prospectus supplement as "related" to one another, and each related grouping of exchangeable certificates will be referred to as a "combination." Each combination of exchangeable certificates will be issued by the related exchangeable certificate trust fund and, in the aggregate, will represent a distinct combination of interests in such trust fund. In some series, multiple classes of exchangeable certificates may be exchanged for one or more classes of related exchangeable certificates. Exchanges of certificates will be allowed only if the aggregate payments on the certificates received in the exchange will be made in the same amounts and at the same times as the aggregate payments that would have been made on the certificates being exchanged.

If one or more classes of certificates of a series will be exchangeable certificates, the related prospectus supplement will describe each class of exchangeable certificates, including descriptions of principal and interest distributions, registration and denomination of certificates, credit enhancement and tax, ERISA and legal investment considerations. The related prospectus supplement will also separately describe the yield and prepayment considerations applicable to, and the risks of investment in, each class of exchangeable certificates in a combination. For example, if applicable, separate decrement tables and yield tables will be included for each class of a combination of exchangeable certificates.

Exchanges

The following three conditions must be satisfied in order for a holder to exchange its exchangeable certificates for related exchangeable certificates:

- immediately after the exchange, the aggregate certificate principal balance of the exchangeable certificates received in the exchange must equal the aggregate certificate principal balance of the exchanged certificates immediately prior to the exchange;
- the aggregate annual amount of interest payable on the certificates received in the exchange must equal the aggregate annual amount of interest payable on the exchanged certificates; and
- the class or classes of exchangeable certificates must be exchanged in the applicable proportions, if any, described in the related prospectus supplement.

If the related prospectus supplement describes exchange proportions for a combination of classes of exchangeable certificates, these proportions will be based on the original, rather than the outstanding, principal or notional amounts of these classes.

Various combinations of exchangeable certificates may exist. Some examples of combinations of exchangeable certificates that have different interest characteristics include:

- A class of exchangeable certificates with an interest rate that varies directly with changes in an index and a class of exchangeable certificates with an interest rate that varies indirectly with changes in the same index may be exchanged, together, for a single class of certificates with a fixed interest rate. In this case, the two classes of certificates with interest rates that vary with an index would be exchanged for a single class of certificates with a fixed interest rate. In addition, the aggregate certificate principal balance of the two classes of certificates would equal the certificate principal balance of the class of certificates with the fixed interest rate.

- An interest only class of exchangeable certificates and a principal only class of exchangeable certificates may be exchanged, together, for a single class of certificates that is entitled to both principal and interest payments. The certificate principal balance of the new principal and interest class would be equal to the certificate principal balance of the exchanged principal only class, and the interest rate on the new principal and interest class would be a fixed rate, if the interest only class had a fixed rate, that when applied to the certificate principal balance of this class, if the interest only class had a notional balance equal to the certificate principal balance of the principal only class, would generate an annual interest amount equal to the annual interest amount of the exchanged interest only class.
- Two classes of exchangeable certificates, each a principal and interest class with different fixed interest rates, may be exchanged, together, for a single class that is entitled to both principal and interest payments, with a certificate principal balance equal to the aggregate certificate principal balance of the two exchanged classes, and a fixed interest rate that when applied to the certificate principal balance of the new class, would generate an annual interest amount equal to the aggregate annual interest amount of the two exchanged classes.

In some series, a holder may be permitted to exchange its exchangeable certificates for other certificates that have different principal payment characteristics. Examples of these types of combinations include:

- A class of exchangeable certificates that is an accrual class that accretes interest for a specified period, with the accrued amount added to the certificate principal balance of that accrual class, and a class of exchangeable certificates that is an accretion-directed class that receives principal payments from these accretions, may be exchanged, together, for a single class that receives payments of principal continuously from the first distribution date on which it receives interest until it is retired.
- A class of exchangeable certificates that receives principal payments in accordance with a predetermined schedule, such as a planned amortization class, and a class of exchangeable certificates that only receives principal payments on a distribution date if scheduled payments have been made according to schedule, may be exchanged, together, for a single class of exchangeable certificates that receives principal payments without regard to the schedule from the first distribution date on which it receives principal until it is retired.

These examples of combinations of exchangeable certificates describe exchanging multiple classes of certificates for a single class of certificates. If specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, a single class of exchangeable certificates may be exchanged for two or more classes of certificates in the same types of combinations as these examples describe.

Certain factors may limit the ability of a holder of exchangeable certificates to make an exchange. For example, the holder must own the class or classes of certificates required to make the exchange in the necessary proportions at the time of the proposed exchange. If a holder does not own the required classes or does not own the required classes in the necessary proportions, the certificateholder may not be able to exchange its certificates. The holder wishing to make the exchange may not be able to purchase the necessary class from the then-current owner at a reasonable price or the necessary proportion of the required class may no longer be available due to principal payments or prepayments that have been applied to that class.

Procedures

The procedures that must be followed in order for a certificateholder to exchange its exchangeable certificates for other exchangeable certificates will be set forth in the prospectus supplement for that series. A certificateholder will be required to provide notice to the trustee a certain number of days prior to the proposed exchange date as specified in the related prospectus supplement. The notice must include the proposed exchange date and the outstanding principal or notional amount of the certificates to be exchanged and to be received. Upon receipt of this notice, the trustee will provide instructions to the certificateholder

regarding delivery of the exchangeable certificates and payment of the administrative fee. A certificateholder's notice to the trustee will become irrevocable on the second business day prior to the proposed exchange date. If any exchangeable certificates are in book-entry form, those certificates will be subject to the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC applicable to book-entry securities.

Assignment of Trust Assets

At the time of issuance of a series of certificates, the depositor will cause the mortgage loans or mortgage securities and any other assets being included in the related trust to be assigned to the trustee or its nominee, which may be the custodian, together with, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, all principal and interest received on or with respect to the mortgage loans or mortgage securities after the cut-off date, other than principal and interest due on or before the cut-off date and any uncertificated interest in a trust. The trustee will, concurrently with that assignment, deliver a series of certificates to the depositor in exchange for the mortgage loans or mortgage securities. Each mortgage loan will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related pooling and servicing agreement. The schedule will include, among other things, information as to the principal balance of each mortgage loan as of the cut-off date, as well as information respecting the mortgage rate, the currently scheduled monthly payment of principal and interest, the maturity of the mortgage note and the LTV ratio at origination or modification, without regard to any secondary financing.

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, and in accordance with the rules of membership of Merscorp, Inc. and/or Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. or, MERS, assignments of the mortgages for the mortgage loans in the related trust will be registered electronically through Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc., or MERS® System. With respect to mortgage loans registered through the MERS® System, MERS shall serve as mortgagee of record solely as a nominee in an administrative capacity on behalf of the trustee and shall not have any interest in any of those mortgage loans.

The depositor will, as to each mortgage loan other than mortgage loans underlying any mortgage securities, deliver to the trustee or the custodian, the mortgage note and any modifications or amendment thereto endorsed without recourse either in blank or to the order of the trustee or its nominee. In addition, the depositor will, as to each mortgage loan other than mortgage loans underlying any mortgage securities, deliver to the sponsor, the servicer, the master servicer, the trustee or the custodian, as selected by the depositor, a set of the remaining legal documents relating to each mortgage loan that are in possession of the depositor, which may include the following:

- the mortgage, except for any mortgage not returned from the public recording office, with evidence of recording indicated thereon or a copy of the mortgage with evidence of recording indicated thereon or, in the case of a Cooperative Loan, on the related financing statement;
- an assignment in recordable form of the mortgage, or evidence that the mortgage is held for the trustee through the MERS® System or a copy of such assignment with evidence of recording indicated thereon or, with respect to a Cooperative Loan, an assignment of the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement; and
- if applicable, any riders or modifications to the mortgage note and mortgage or a copy of any riders or modifications to the mortgage note and mortgage, together with any other documents at such times as described in the related pooling and servicing agreement.

The assignments may be blanket assignments covering mortgages secured by mortgaged properties located in the same county, if permitted by law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a trust may include mortgage loans where the original mortgage note is not delivered to the trustee if the depositor delivers to the trustee or the custodian a copy or a duplicate original of the mortgage note, together with an affidavit certifying that the original mortgage note has been lost or destroyed. With respect to those mortgage loans, the trustee or its nominee may not be able to enforce the mortgage note against the related borrower.

Residential Funding Company, LLC will agree to repurchase or substitute for that type of mortgage loan in some circumstances. See "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans."

In the event that, with respect to any mortgage loan, the depositor cannot deliver the mortgage or any assignment with evidence of recording thereon concurrently with the execution and delivery of the related pooling and servicing agreement because of a delay caused by the public recording office or a delay in receipt of information necessary to prepare the related assignment, the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the sponsor, the servicer, the master servicer, the trustee or the custodian, as applicable, a copy of the mortgage or assignment. The depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the sponsor, the servicer, the master servicer, the trustee or the custodian, as applicable, such mortgage or assignment with evidence of recording indicated thereon after receipt thereof from the public recording office or from the related subservicer. Assignments of the mortgage loans to the trustee or its nominee will be recorded in the appropriate public recording office, except in states where, in the opinion of counsel acceptable to the trustee, recording is not required to protect the trustee's or nominee's interests in the mortgage loan against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor or the originator of the mortgage loan.

With respect to any Puerto Rico mortgage loans, the mortgages with respect to those mortgage loans either a Direct Puerto Rico Mortgage or an Endorsable Puerto Rico Mortgage. Endorsable Puerto Rico Mortgages do not require an assignment to transfer the related lien. Rather, transfer of those mortgages follows an effective endorsement of the related mortgage note and, therefore, delivery of the assignment referred to in the third clause listed in the third preceding paragraph would be inapplicable. Direct Puerto Rico Mortgages, however, require an assignment to be recorded with respect to any transfer of the related lien and the assignment would be delivered to the sponsor, the servicer, the master servicer, the trustee or the custodian, as applicable.

Assignments of the mortgage loans to the trustee will be recorded in the appropriate public recording office, except for mortgages held under the MERS® System or in states where, in the opinion of counsel acceptable to the trustee, the recording is not required to protect the trustee's interests in the mortgage loan against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor or the originator of the mortgage loan.

Review of Mortgage Loans

The sponsor, the servicer, the master servicer, the trustee or the custodian, as applicable, will hold the documents delivered to it by the depositor in trust for the benefit of the certificateholders. Within 45 days after receipt thereof, the trustee or the custodian, as applicable, will review the mortgage notes delivered to it. If any such mortgage note is found to be defective in any material respect, the trustee or the custodian shall promptly notify the master servicer and the depositor, the former of which shall notify the related subservicer or designated seller, as the case may be. If the subservicer or designated seller does not cure the omission or defect within 60 days after notice is given to the master servicer, the subservicer or designated seller, as the case may be, will be required to purchase within 90 days of such notice the related mortgage loan from the trustee at its purchase price or, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction, substitute for such mortgage loan under the conditions specified in the related prospectus supplement. The master servicer will be obligated to enforce this obligation of the subservicer or seller, as the case may be, to the extent described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans" but in accordance with the provisions described in this prospectus under "Realization Upon Defaulted Mortgage Loans." There can be no assurance that the applicable subservicer or Residential Funding Company, LLC will fulfill its obligation to purchase any mortgage loan. Neither the master servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to purchase or substitute for a mortgage loan if the subservicer or Residential Funding Company, LLC, as the case may be, defaults on its obligation to do so. This purchase obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the certificateholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. Any mortgage loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related trust.

The trustee will be authorized at any time to appoint one or more custodians under a custodial agreement to maintain possession of documents relating to the mortgage loans and to review the mortgage notes delivered to it related to the mortgage loans as the agent of the trustee. The identity of any custodian will be set forth in the related prospectus supplement.

With respect to the mortgage loans in a mortgage pool, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction or as to mortgage loans underlying any mortgage securities, the depositor will make limited representations and warranties as to the types and geographical concentrations of the mortgage loans and as to the accuracy, in all material respects, of some identifying information in respect of each such mortgage loan, for example, original LTV ratio, principal balance as of the cut-off date, mortgage rate and maturity. Upon a breach of any of this type of representation which materially adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in a mortgage loan, the depositor will be obligated to cure the breach in all material respects, to purchase the mortgage loan at its purchase price or to substitute for the mortgage loan a qualified substitute mortgage loan in accordance with the provisions for substitution by Residential Funding Company, LLC as described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans." However, the depositor will not be required to repurchase or substitute for any mortgage loan in connection with a breach of a representation and warranty if the substance of that breach also constitutes fraud in the origination of the related mortgage loan. This purchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to certificateholders or the trustee for a breach of this type of representation by the depositor. Any mortgage loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related trust.

The master servicer will make representations and warranties regarding its authority to enter into, and its ability to perform its obligations under, the pooling and servicing agreement. Upon a breach of any of this type of representation of the master servicer which materially adversely affects the interests of the certificateholders in a mortgage loan, the master servicer will be obligated either to cure the breach in all material respects or to purchase the mortgage loan at its purchase price, less unreimbursed Advances made by the master servicer with respect to the mortgage loan, or to substitute for the mortgage loan a qualified substitute mortgage loan in accordance with the provisions for substitution described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans." This purchase or substitution obligation will constitute the sole remedy available to certificateholders or the trustee for a breach of this type of representation by the master servicer. Any mortgage loan not so purchased or substituted for shall remain in the related trust.

In accordance with the terms of each pooling and servicing agreement, the master servicer, either directly or through subservicers, will service and administer the mortgage loans assigned to the trustee.

Spread

The depositor, the master servicer or any of their affiliates, or any other entity specified in the related prospectus supplement may retain or be paid a portion of interest due with respect to the related mortgage loans or mortgage securities, which will be an uncertificated interest in the mortgage loans or mortgage securities. The payment of any portion of interest in this manner will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. This payment may be in addition to any other payment, including a servicing fee, that the specified entity is otherwise entitled to receive with respect to the mortgage loans or mortgage securities. Any payment of this sort in respect of the mortgage loans or mortgage securities will represent a specified portion of the interest payable thereon. The interest portion of a Realized Loss or Extraordinary Loss and any partial recovery of interest in respect of the mortgage loans or mortgage securities will be allocated between the owners of this uncertificated interest in a trust asset and the certificateholders entitled to payments of interest as provided in the applicable pooling and servicing agreement.

Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account

Each subservicer servicing a mortgage loan under a subservicing agreement will establish and maintain an Subservicing Account. Except as otherwise permitted by the applicable nationally recognized statistical

rating agency or agencies maintaining a rating on the certificates of that series, a Subservicing Account must be segregated and may not be established as a general ledger account, and only principal and interest payments and escrow payments from mortgage loans serviced for Residential Funding Company, LLC may be held therein.

A subservicer is required to deposit into its Subservicing Account on a daily basis all amounts described in this prospectus under "Mortgage Loan Program—Subservicing" that are received by it in respect of the mortgage loans, less its servicing or other compensation. On or before the date specified in the subservicing agreement, which date may be no later than the business day prior to the determination date referred to below and is currently the 18th day of each month or, if that day is not a business day, the preceding business day, the subservicer must remit or cause to be remitted to the master servicer all funds held in the Subservicing Account with respect to mortgage loans that are required to be so remitted, with the exception of prepayments in full, some partial prepayments and Liquidation Proceeds which must be remitted to the master servicer within five business days of receipt. The subservicer is also required to advance on the scheduled date of remittance any monthly installment of principal and interest, less its servicing or other compensation, on any mortgage loan for which payment was not received from the mortgagor. The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify the obligation of the subservicer to advance funds. Generally, this obligation continues through the first of the month following the date on which the related mortgaged property is sold at a foreclosure sale or is acquired by the trust by deed in lieu of foreclosure. The certificateholders are not entitled to any of these Advances made by a subservicer. Each subservicer may also be required to pay to the master servicer, for the master servicer's account, interest, net of its servicing or other compensation, on any partial prepayment of principal received during a month and applied by the subservicer prior to the first day of the following month, from the date of application of the payment to the first day of the following month.

Collection of Payments on Mortgage Loans

The master servicer will deposit or will cause to be deposited into the Custodial Account payments and collections received by it subsequent to the cut-off date, other than payments due on or before the cut-off date, as specifically described in the related pooling and servicing agreement, which in most cases will include the following:

- all payments on account of principal of the mortgage loans comprising a trust;
- all payments on account of interest on the mortgage loans comprising that trust, net of the portion of each payment thereof retained by the subservicer, if any, as its servicing or other compensation;
- Liquidation Proceeds;
- all subsequent recoveries of amounts related to a mortgage loan as to which the master servicer had previously determined that no further amounts would be recoverable, resulting in a realized loss, net of unreimbursed liquidation expenses and Servicing Advances, and
- all Insurance Proceeds or proceeds from any alternative arrangements established in lieu of any such insurance and described in the applicable prospectus supplement, other than proceeds to be applied to the restoration of the related property or released to the mortgagor in accordance with the master servicer's normal servicing procedures;
- any Buy-Down Funds and, if applicable, investment earnings thereon, required to be paid to certificateholders, as described in this prospectus under "Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account;"
- all proceeds of any mortgage loan in the trust purchased or, in the case of a substitution, amounts representing a principal adjustment, by the master servicer, the depositor, the designated seller, Residential Funding Company, LLC, any subservicer or seller or any other person under the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement;

- any amount required to be deposited by the master servicer in connection with losses realized on investments of funds held in the Custodial Account, as described in this prospectus under “Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account”; and
- any amounts required to be transferred from the Certificate Account to the Custodial Account.

See “Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans,” “—Assignment of Trust Assets” above and “Other Financial Obligations Related to Certificates—Purchase Obligations.”

In addition to the Custodial Account, the master servicer will establish and maintain the Certificate Account. Both the Custodial Account and the Certificate Account must be either:

- maintained with a depository institution whose debt obligations at the time of any deposit therein are rated by any rating agency that rated any certificates of the related series not less than a specified level comparable to the rating category of the certificates;
- an account or accounts the deposits in which are fully insured to the limits established by the FDIC, provided that any deposits not so insured shall be otherwise maintained so that, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, the certificateholders have a claim with respect to the funds in such accounts or a perfected first priority security interest in any collateral securing those funds that is superior to the claims of any other depositors or creditors of the depository institution with which the accounts are maintained;
- in the case of the Custodial Account, a trust account or accounts maintained in either the corporate trust department or the corporate asset services department of a financial institution which has debt obligations that meet specified rating criteria;
- in the case of the Certificate Account, a trust account or accounts maintained with the trustee; or
- an Eligible Account.

The collateral that is eligible to secure amounts in an Eligible Account is limited to some Permitted Investments. A Certificate Account may be maintained as an interest-bearing or a non-interest-bearing account, or funds therein may be invested in Permitted Investments as described in this prospectus under “Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account”. The Custodial Account may contain funds relating to more than one series of certificates as well as payments received on other mortgage loans and assets serviced or master serviced by the master servicer that have been deposited into the Custodial Account.

Generally, not later than the business day preceding each distribution date the master servicer will withdraw from the Custodial Account and deposit into the applicable Certificate Account, in immediately available funds, the amount to be distributed therefrom to certificateholders on that distribution date. The master servicer or the trustee will also deposit or cause to be deposited into the Certificate Account:

- the amount of any Advances made by the master servicer as described herein under “—Advances;”
- any payments under any letter of credit, and any amounts required to be transferred to the Certificate Account from a reserve fund, as described under “Description of Credit Enhancement” below;
- any amounts required to be paid by the master servicer out of its own funds due to the operation of a deductible clause in any blanket policy maintained by the master servicer to cover hazard losses on the mortgage loans as described under “Insurance Policies on Mortgage Loans” below;
- any distributions received on any mortgage securities included in the trust; and
- any other amounts as described in the related pooling and servicing agreement.

The portion of any payment received by the master servicer in respect of a mortgage loan that is allocable to an uncertificated interest not retained by the depositor or any of its affiliates with respect to any trust asset, will typically be deposited into the Custodial Account, but the portion of any such payment allocable to an uncertificated interest in a trust asset retained by the depositor or any of its affiliates will not be deposited in the Certificate Account for the related series of certificates and will be distributed as provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement.

Funds on deposit in the Custodial Account may be invested in Permitted Investments maturing in general not later than the business day preceding the next distribution date and funds on deposit in the related Certificate Account may be invested in Permitted Investments maturing, in general, no later than the distribution date. All income and gain realized from any investment will be for the account of the master servicer as additional servicing compensation. The amount of any loss incurred in connection with any such investment must be deposited in the Custodial Account or in the Certificate Account, as the case may be, by the master servicer out of its own funds upon realization of the loss.

Buy-Down Mortgage Loans

With respect to each Buy-Down Mortgage Loan, the subservicer will deposit the related Buy-Down Funds provided to it in a Buy-Down Account which will comply with the requirements described in this prospectus with respect to a Subservicing Account. The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether the terms of all Buy-Down Mortgage Loans provide for the contribution of Buy-Down Funds in an amount equal to or exceeding either (i) the total payments to be made from those funds under the related buy-down plan or (ii) if the Buy-Down Funds are to be deposited on a discounted basis, that amount of Buy-Down Funds which, together with investment earnings thereon at a rate as set forth in the Client Guide from time to time will support the scheduled level of payments due under the Buy-Down Mortgage Loan.

Neither the master servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to add to any discounted Buy-Down Funds any of its own funds should investment earnings prove insufficient to maintain the scheduled level of payments. To the extent that any insufficiency is not recoverable from the mortgagor or, in an appropriate case, from the subservicer, distributions to certificateholders may be affected. With respect to each Buy-Down Mortgage Loan, the subservicer will withdraw from the Buy-Down Account and remit to the master servicer on or before the date specified in the applicable subservicing agreement described in this prospectus under "Description of the Certificates—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account" the amount, if any, of the Buy-Down Funds, and, if applicable, investment earnings thereon, for each Buy-Down Mortgage Loan that, when added to the amount due from the mortgagor on the Buy-Down Mortgage Loan, equals the full monthly payment which would be due on the Buy-Down Mortgage Loan if it were not subject to the buy-down plan. The Buy-Down Funds will in no event be a part of the related trust.

If the mortgagor on a Buy-Down Mortgage Loan prepays the mortgage loan in its entirety during the Buy-Down Period, the applicable subservicer will withdraw from the Buy-Down Account and remit to the mortgagor or any other designated party in accordance with the related buy-down plan any Buy-Down Funds remaining in the Buy-Down Account. If a prepayment by a mortgagor during the Buy-Down Period together with Buy-Down Funds will result in full prepayment of a Buy-Down Mortgage Loan, the subservicer will, in most cases, be required to withdraw from the Buy-Down Account and remit to the master servicer the Buy-Down Funds and investment earnings thereon, if any, which together with such prepayment will result in a prepayment in full; provided that Buy-Down Funds may not be available to cover a prepayment under some mortgage loan programs. Any Buy-Down Funds so remitted to the master servicer in connection with a prepayment described in the preceding sentence will be deemed to reduce the amount that would be required to be paid by the mortgagor to repay fully the related mortgage loan if the mortgage loan were not subject to the buy-down plan.

Any investment earnings remaining in the Buy-Down Account after prepayment or after termination of the Buy-Down Period will be remitted to the related mortgagor or any other designated party under the buy-

down agreement. If the mortgagor defaults during the Buy-Down Period with respect to a Buy-Down Mortgage Loan and the property securing that Buy-Down mortgage loan is sold in liquidation either by the master servicer, the primary insurer, the pool insurer under the mortgage pool insurance policy or any other insurer, the subservicer will be required to withdraw from the Buy-Down Account the Buy-Down Funds and all investment earnings thereon, if any, and remit the same to the master servicer or, if instructed by the master servicer, pay the same to the primary insurer or the pool insurer, as the case may be, if the mortgaged property is transferred to that insurer and the insurer pays all of the loss incurred in respect of such default.

Because Buy-Down Funds may have been provided by a third party such as the seller of the Mortgaged Property, a home builder, or an employer, such funds may be subject to third party claims, offsets, defenses or counterclaims in the event of a dispute between the mortgagor and such third party or otherwise. In addition, upon foreclosure the inclusion of personal property collateral may present additional defenses for the mortgagor to assert.

Withdrawals from the Custodial Account

The master servicer may, from time to time, make withdrawals from the Custodial Account for certain purposes, as specifically described in the related pooling and servicing agreement, which in most cases will include the following:

- to make deposits to the Certificate Account in the amounts and in the manner provided in the pooling and servicing agreement and described in this prospectus under "—Payments on Mortgage Loans; Deposits to Certificate Account;"
- to reimburse itself or any subservicer for Advances, or for Servicing Advances, out of late payments or collections on the mortgage loan with respect to which those Advances or Servicing Advances were made;
- to pay to itself or any subservicer unpaid Servicing Fees and Subservicing Fees, out of payments or collections of interest on each mortgage loan;
- to pay to itself as additional servicing compensation any investment income on funds deposited in the Custodial Account, any amounts remitted by subservicers as interest on partial prepayments on the mortgage loans and interest on prepayments in full on the mortgage loans for the month in which such amounts are to be distributed to the certificateholders, and, if so provided in the pooling and servicing agreement, any profits realized upon disposition of a mortgaged property acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure or repossession or otherwise allowed under the pooling and servicing agreement;
- to pay to itself, a subservicer, a seller, Residential Funding Company, LLC, the depositor, the designated seller or the seller all amounts received with respect to each mortgage loan purchased, repurchased or removed under the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement and not required to be distributed as of the date on which the related purchase price is determined;
- to pay the depositor or its assignee, or any other party named in the related prospectus supplement, all amounts allocable to any uncertificated interest in a trust asset, if any, out of collections or payments which represent interest on each mortgage loan, including any mortgage loan as to which title to the underlying mortgaged property was acquired;
- to reimburse itself or any subservicer for any Nonrecoverable Advance, and for Advances that have been capitalized by adding the delinquent interest and other amounts owed under the mortgage loan to the principal balance of the mortgage loan, in accordance with the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement;
- to reimburse itself or the depositor for other expenses incurred for which it or the depositor is entitled to reimbursement, including, in some circumstances, reimbursement in connection with enforcing any repurchase, substitution or indemnification obligation of any seller that is assigned to

the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders, or against which it or the depositor is indemnified under the pooling and servicing agreement;

- to withdraw any amount deposited in the Custodial Account that was not required to be deposited therein; and
- to clear the Custodial Account of amounts relating to the corresponding mortgage loans in connection with the termination of the trust under the pooling and servicing agreement, as described in "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement—Termination; Retirement of Certificates."

Distributions

Beginning on the distribution date in the month next succeeding the month in which the cut-off date occurs, or any other date as may be set forth in the related prospectus supplement, for a series of certificates, distribution of principal and interest, or, where applicable, of principal only or interest only, on each class of certificates entitled thereto will be made either by the trustee, the master servicer acting on behalf of the trustee or a paying agent appointed by the trustee. The distributions will be made to the persons who are registered as the holders of the certificates at the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month or on such other day as is specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Distributions will be made in immediately available funds, by wire transfer or otherwise, to the account of a certificateholder at a bank or other entity having appropriate facilities therefore, if the certificateholder has so notified the trustee, the master servicer or the paying agent, as the case may be, and the applicable pooling and servicing agreement provides for that form of payment, or by check mailed to the address of the person entitled thereto as it appears on the certificate register. The final distribution in retirement of the certificates of any class, other than a subordinate class, will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the certificates at the office or agency of the trustee specified in the notice to the certificateholders. Distributions will be made to each certificateholder in accordance with that holder's percentage interest in a particular class.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether, as a result of the provisions described below under "—Realization upon Defaulted Mortgage Loans," under which the certificate principal balance of a class of subordinate certificates can be increased in certain circumstances even if it was previously reduced to zero, each certificate of a subordinate class of certificates will be considered to remain outstanding until the termination of the related trust, even if the certificate principal balance thereof has been reduced to zero.

Principal and Interest on the Certificates

The method of determining, and the amount of, distributions of principal and interest, or, where applicable, of principal only or interest only, on a particular series of certificates will be described in the related prospectus supplement. Distributions of interest on each class of certificates will be made prior to distributions of principal thereon. Each class of certificates, other than classes of strip certificates, may have a different specified interest rate, or pass-through rate, which may be a fixed, variable or adjustable pass-through rate, or any combination of two or more pass-through rates. The related prospectus supplement will specify the pass-through rate or rates for each class, or the initial pass-through rate or rates and the method for determining the pass-through rate or rates. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the manner of interest accruals and payments. In general, interest on the certificates will accrue during each calendar month and will be payable on the distribution date in the following calendar month. If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, interest on any class of certificates for any distribution date may be limited to the extent of available funds for that distribution date. The related prospectus supplement will describe the method of calculating interest on the certificates. In general, interest on the certificates will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

On each distribution date for a series of certificates, the trustee or the master servicer on behalf of the trustee will distribute or cause the paying agent to distribute, as the case may be, to each holder of record on

the last day of the preceding month of a class of certificates, or on such other day as is specified in the related prospectus supplement, an amount equal to the percentage interest represented by the certificate held by that holder multiplied by that class's Distribution Amount.

In the case of a series of certificates which includes two or more classes of certificates, the timing, sequential order, priority of payment or amount of distributions of principal, and any schedule or formula or other provisions applicable to that determination, including distributions among multiple classes of senior certificates or subordinate certificates, shall be described in the related prospectus supplement. The distributions of principal on any class of certificates will be specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. Generally, distributions of principal on any class of certificates will be made on a pro rata basis among all of the certificates of that class.

On or prior to the second business day prior to each distribution date, referred to as the determination date, the master servicer will determine the amounts of principal and interest which will be passed through to certificateholders on the immediately succeeding distribution date. Prior to the close of business on each determination date, the master servicer will furnish a statement to the trustee with information to be made available to certificateholders by the master servicer on request, setting forth, among other things, the amount to be distributed on the next succeeding distribution date.

Example of Distributions

The following chart sets forth an example of the flow of funds as it would relate to a hypothetical series of certificates issued, and with a cut-off date occurring, in July 2005:

Date	Note	Description
July 1	(A)	Cut-off date.
July 2-31	(B)	Subservicers receive any partial Principal Prepayments and applicable interest thereon.
July 16- August 15.....	(C)	Subservicers receive any Principal Prepayments in full and applicable interest thereon.
July 31	(D)	Record date.
July 2- August 1.....	(E)	The due dates for payments on a mortgage loan, which period is referred to as the due period.
August 18.....	(F)	Subservicers remit to the master servicer scheduled payments of principal and interest due during the related due period and received or advanced by them.
August 23.....	(G)	Determination date.
August 25.....	(H)	Distribution date.

Succeeding months follow the pattern of (B) through (H), except that for succeeding months, (B) will also include the first day of that month. A series of certificates may have different Prepayment Periods, cut-off dates, record dates, remittance dates, determination dates and/or distribution dates than those set forth above.

- (A) The initial principal balance of the mortgage pool will be the aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans at the close of business on July 1 after deducting principal payments due on or before that date or such other date as described in the related prospectus supplement. Those principal payments due on or before July 1 and the accompanying interest payments, and any Principal Prepayments received as of the close of business on July 1 are not part of the mortgage pool and will not be passed through to certificateholders.
- (B) Any Principal Prepayments, other than Principal Prepayments in full, may be received at any time during this period and will be remitted to the master servicer as described in (F) below for distribution to certificateholders as described in (G) below. When a mortgage loan is prepaid in full, interest on the amount prepaid is collected from the mortgagor only to the date of payment. Partial Principal Prepayments are applied so as to reduce the principal balances of the related mortgage loans as of the first day of the month in which the payments are made; interest will not be paid to certificateholders from such prepaid amounts for the month in which the partial Principal Prepayments were received.
- (C) Any Principal Prepayments in full that are received during this period, which is referred to as the Prepayment Period, will be remitted to the master servicer as described in (F) below for distribution to certificateholders as described in (G) below. When a mortgage loan is prepaid in full, interest on the amount prepaid is collected from the related mortgagor only to the date of payment.
- (D) Distributions on August 25 will be made to certificateholders of record at the close of business on July 31.
- (E) Scheduled principal and interest payments are due from mortgagors.
- (F) Payments due from mortgagors during the related Due Period will be deposited by the subservicers in Subservicing Accounts, or will be otherwise managed in a manner acceptable to the rating agencies, as received and will include the scheduled principal payments plus interest on the principal balances

immediately prior to those payments. Funds required to be remitted from the Subservicing Accounts to the master servicer will be remitted on August 18, 2005 together with any required Advances by the subservicers, except that Principal Prepayments in full received by subservicers during the related Prepayment Period will have been remitted to the master servicer within five business days of receipt.

- (G) On the determination date, the master servicer will determine the amounts of principal and interest that will be passed through on August 25 to the holders of each class of certificates. The master servicer will be obligated to distribute those payments due during the related due period that have been received from subservicers prior to and including August 18, as well as all partial Principal Prepayments received on mortgage loans in December and Principal Prepayments in full received from or reported by subservicers during the related Prepayment Period, with interest adjusted to the pass-through rates applicable to the respective classes of certificates and reduced on account of Principal Prepayments as described in clause (B) above. Distributions to the holders of senior certificates, if any, on August 25 may include amounts otherwise distributable to the holders of the related subordinate certificates, amounts withdrawn from any reserve fund, amounts drawn against any certificate insurance policy and amounts Advanced by the master servicer under the circumstances described in "Subordination" and "—Advances."

- (H) On August 25, the amounts determined on August 23 will be distributed to certificateholders.

If provided in the related prospectus supplement, the distribution date with respect to any series of certificates as to which the trust includes mortgage securities may be a specified date or dates other than the 25th day of each month in order to allow for the receipt of distributions on the mortgage securities.

Advances

As to each series of certificates, the master servicer will make Advances on or before each distribution date, but only to the extent that the Advances would, in the judgment of the master servicer, be recoverable out of late payments by the mortgagors, Liquidation Proceeds, Insurance Proceeds or otherwise.

The amount of any Advance will be determined based on the amount payable under the mortgage loan as adjusted from time to time and as may be modified as described in this prospectus under "—Collection and Other Servicing Procedures," and no Advance will be required in connection with any reduction in amounts payable under the Relief Act, or as a result of certain actions taken by a bankruptcy court. As specified in the related prospectus supplement with respect to any series of certificates as to which the trust includes mortgage securities, the master servicer's advancing obligations will be pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securities, as may be supplemented by the terms of the applicable pooling and servicing agreement, and may differ from the provisions relating to Advances described in this prospectus.

Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments to related certificateholders. Advances do not represent an obligation of the master servicer to guarantee or insure against losses. If Advances have been made by the master servicer from cash being held for future distribution to certificateholders, those funds will be required to be replaced on or before any future distribution date to the extent that funds in the Certificate Account on that distribution date would be less than payments required to be made to certificateholders. Any Advances will be reimbursable to the master servicer out of recoveries on the related mortgage loans for which those amounts were advanced, including late payments made by the related mortgagor, any related Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds, the proceeds of any applicable form of credit enhancement, or proceeds of any mortgage loan purchased by the depositor, Residential Funding Company, LLC, a subservicer, the designated seller or a seller.

Advances will also be reimbursable from cash otherwise distributable to certificateholders to the extent that the master servicer shall determine that any Advances previously made are not ultimately recoverable as described in the third preceding paragraph or if Advances are capitalized by adding the delinquent interest to the outstanding principal balance of the related mortgage loan, as described under "—Collection and Other Servicing Procedures." With respect to any senior/subordinate series, so long as the related

subordinate certificates remain outstanding with a certificate principal balance greater than zero, and except for Special Hazard Losses, Fraud Losses and Bankruptcy Losses in excess of specified amounts and Extraordinary Losses, the Advances may also be reimbursable out of amounts otherwise distributable to holders of the subordinate certificates, if any. The master servicer may also be obligated to make Servicing Advances, to the extent recoverable out of Liquidation Proceeds or otherwise, in respect of some taxes and insurance premiums not paid by mortgagors on a timely basis. Funds so advanced may be reimbursable to the master servicer to the extent permitted by the pooling and servicing agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the master servicer exercises its option, if any, to purchase the assets of a trust as described under "The Pooling and Servicing Agreement — Termination; Retirement of Certificates" below, the master servicer will be deemed to have been reimbursed for all related Advances previously made by it and not theretofore reimbursed to it.

The master servicer's obligation to make Advances may be supported by another entity, a letter of credit or other method as may be described in the related pooling and servicing agreement. In the event that the short-term or long-term obligations of the provider of the support are downgraded by a rating agency rating the related certificates or if any collateral supporting such obligation is not performing or is removed under the terms of any agreement described in the related prospectus supplement, the certificates may also be downgraded.

Prepayment Interest Shortfalls

When a mortgagor prepays a mortgage loan in full between scheduled due dates for the mortgage loan, the mortgagor pays interest on the amount prepaid only to but not including the date on which the Principal Prepayment is made. A partial Principal Prepayment by a mortgagor is treated as having been received on the first day of the month in which such Principal Prepayment is made and no interest paid by the mortgagor is distributed to the certificateholders. Similarly, Liquidation Proceeds from a mortgaged property will not include interest for any period after the date on which the liquidation took place.

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, for each distribution date, to the extent funds are available from the Servicing Fee or other servicing compensation, the master servicer may make an additional payment to certificateholders with respect to any mortgage loan that

- prepaid in full during the related Prepayment Period, other than during the calendar month of the distribution date, or
- prepaid in part during the preceding calendar month

in an amount equal to the Compensating Interest for that mortgage loan from the date of the prepayment to the related due date. Compensating Interest will be limited to the aggregate amount specified in the related prospectus supplement and may not be sufficient to cover the Prepayment Interest Shortfall. If so disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, Prepayment Interest Shortfalls may be applied to reduce interest otherwise payable with respect to one or more classes of certificates of a series. See "Yield Considerations."

Reports to Certificateholders

On each distribution date, the master servicer will forward or cause to be forwarded to each certificateholder of record, or will make available to each certificateholder of record in the manner described in the related prospectus supplement, a statement or statements with respect to the related trust setting forth the information described in the related pooling and servicing agreement. The information will include the following (as applicable):

- the applicable record date, determination date and distribution date;
- the aggregate amount of payments received with respect to the mortgage loans, including prepayment amounts;
- the servicing fee payable to the master servicer and the subservicer;

- the amount of any other fees or expenses paid, and the identity of the party receiving such fees or expenses;
- the amount, if any, of the distribution allocable to principal;
- the amount, if any, of the distribution allocable to interest and the amount, if any, of any shortfall in the amount of interest and principal;
- the outstanding principal balance or notional amount of each class of certificates before and after giving effect to the distribution of principal on that distribution date;
- updated pool composition information, including weighted average interest rate and weighted average remaining term;
- the balance of the reserve fund, if any, at the opening of business and the close of business on that distribution date;
- if applicable, the Special Hazard Amount, Fraud Loss Amount and Bankruptcy Amount at the opening of business and as of the close of business on the applicable distribution date and a description of any change in the calculation of those amounts;
- the percentage of the outstanding principal balances of the senior certificates, if applicable, after giving effect to the distributions on that distribution date;
- in the case of certificates benefiting from alternative credit enhancement arrangements described in a prospectus supplement, the amount of coverage under alternative arrangements as of the close of business on the applicable determination date and a description of any credit enhancement substituted therefore;
- the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the mortgage collateral after giving effect to the distribution of principal on that distribution date, and the number of mortgage loans at the beginning and end of the reporting period;
- based on the most recent reports furnished by subservicers, the number and aggregate principal balances of any items of mortgage collateral in the related trust that are delinquent (a) 30-59 days, (b) 60-89 days and (c) 90 or more days, and that are in foreclosure;
- the amount of any losses on the mortgage loans during the reporting period;
- information about the amount, terms and general purpose of any advances made or reimbursed during the reporting period;
- any material modifications, extensions or waivers to the terms of the mortgage loans during the reporting period or that have cumulatively become material over time;
- any material breaches of mortgage loan representations or warranties or covenants in the pooling and servicing agreement; and
- for any series of certificates as to which the trust includes mortgage securities, any additional information as required under the related pooling and servicing agreement.

In addition to the information described above, reports to certificateholders will contain any other information as is described in the applicable pooling and servicing agreement, which may include, without limitation, information as to Advances, reimbursements to subservicers and the master servicer and losses borne by the related trust.

In addition, to the extent described in the related pooling and servicing agreement, within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the master servicer will furnish on request a report to

each person that was a holder of record of any class of certificates at any time during that calendar year. The report will include information as to the aggregate of amounts reported pursuant to the first two items in the list above for that calendar year or, in the event the person was a holder of record of a class of certificates during a portion of that calendar year, for the applicable portion of that year.

Collection and Other Servicing Procedures

The master servicer, directly or through subservicers, as the case may be, will make reasonable efforts to collect all payments called for under the mortgage loans and will, consistent with the related pooling and servicing agreement and any applicable insurance policy or other credit enhancement, follow the collection procedures as it follows with respect to mortgage loans serviced by it that are comparable to the mortgage loans. The master servicer may, in its discretion, waive any prepayment charge in connection with the prepayment of a mortgage loan or extend the due dates for payments due on a mortgage note, provided that the insurance coverage for the mortgage loan or any coverage provided by any alternative credit enhancement will not be adversely affected thereby. The master servicer may also waive or modify any term of a mortgage loan so long as the master servicer has determined that the waiver or modification is not materially adverse to any certificateholders, taking into account any estimated loss that may result absent that action. With respect to any series of certificates as to which the trust includes mortgage securities, the master servicer's servicing and administration obligations will be pursuant to the terms of those mortgage securities.

Under its subservicing agreement, a subservicer is granted discretion to extend relief to mortgagors whose payments become delinquent. A subservicer may grant a period of temporary indulgence, in most cases up to three months, to a mortgagor or may enter into a liquidating plan providing for repayment by the mortgagor of delinquent amounts within six months from the date of execution of the plan, in each case without the prior approval of the master servicer. Most other types of forbearance require master servicer approval. Neither indulgence nor forbearance with respect to a mortgage loan will affect the pass-through rate or rates used in calculating distributions to certificateholders. See "—Distributions."

In instances in which a mortgage loan is in default or if default is reasonably foreseeable, and if determined by the master servicer to be in the best interests of the related certificateholders, the master servicer may permit modifications of the mortgage loan rather than proceeding with foreclosure. In making this determination, the estimated Realized Loss that might result if the mortgage loan were liquidated would be taken into account. These modifications may have the effect of, among other things, reducing the mortgage rate, forgiving payments of principal, interest or other amounts owed under the mortgage loan, such as taxes and insurance premiums, extending the final maturity date of the mortgage loan, capitalizing delinquent interest and other amounts owed under the mortgage loan by adding that amount to the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan, or any combination of these or other modifications.

In connection with any significant partial prepayment of a mortgage loan, the master servicer, to the extent not inconsistent with the terms of the mortgage note and local law and practice, may permit the mortgage loan to be re-amortized so that the monthly payment is recalculated as an amount that will fully amortize its remaining principal amount by the original maturity date based on the original mortgage rate, provided that the re-amortization shall not be permitted if it would constitute a modification of the mortgage loan for federal income tax purposes.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether, the master servicer, directly or through a subservicer, shall in general be obligated, to the extent it has knowledge of the proposed conveyance, to exercise its rights to accelerate the maturity of the mortgage loan under any due-on-sale clause applicable thereto, when any mortgaged property relating to a loan, other than an ARM loan, is about to be conveyed by the borrower. A due-on-sale clause will be enforced only if the exercise of those rights is permitted by applicable law and only to the extent it would not adversely affect or jeopardize coverage under any primary insurance policy or applicable credit enhancement arrangements. If the master servicer or subservicer is prevented from enforcing the due-on-sale clause under applicable law or if the master servicer or

subservicer determines that it is reasonably likely that a legal action would be instituted by the related mortgagor to avoid enforcement of the due-on-sale clause, master servicer or subservicer will enter into an assumption and modification agreement with the person to whom the related property has been or is about to be conveyed, under which that person becomes liable under the mortgage note subject to specified conditions. The original mortgagor may be released from liability on a mortgage loan if the master servicer or subservicer shall have determined in good faith that the release will not adversely affect the collectability of the mortgage loan.

An ARM loan may be assumed if the ARM loan is by its terms assumable and if, in the reasonable judgment of the master servicer or the subservicer, the proposed transferee of the related mortgaged property establishes its ability to repay the loan and the security for that ARM loan would not be impaired by the assumption. If a mortgagor transfers the mortgaged property subject to an ARM loan without consent, the ARM loan may be declared due and payable. Any fee collected by the master servicer or subservicer for entering into an assumption or substitution of liability agreement or for processing a request for partial release of the mortgaged property generally will be retained by the master servicer or subservicer as additional servicing compensation unless otherwise set forth in the related prospectus supplement. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—The Mortgage Loans—Enforceability of Certain Provisions". In connection with any such assumption, the mortgage rate borne by the related mortgage note may not be altered.

Mortgagors may, from time to time, request partial releases of the mortgaged properties, easements, consents to alteration or demolition and other similar matters. The master servicer or the related subservicer may approve this type of request if it has determined, exercising its good faith business judgment in the same manner as it would if it were the owner of the related mortgage loan, that approval will not adversely affect the security for, and the timely and full collectability of, the related mortgage loan. Any fee collected by the master servicer or the subservicer for processing this type of request will be retained by the master servicer or subservicer as additional servicing compensation.

The master servicer will be required to maintain a fidelity bond and errors and omissions policy with respect to its officers and employees and other persons acting on behalf of the master servicer in connection with its activities under the pooling and servicing agreement.

Special Servicing and Special Servicing Agreements

The pooling and servicing agreement for a series of certificates may name a Special Servicer, which may be an affiliate of the Residential Funding Company, LLC. The Special Servicer will be responsible for the servicing of certain delinquent mortgage loans as described in the prospectus supplement. The Special Servicer may have certain discretion to extend relief to certain mortgagors whose payments become delinquent. The Special Servicer may be permitted to grant a period of temporary indulgence to a mortgagor or may enter into a repayment plan providing for repayment of arrearages by the mortgagor, in each case without the prior approval of the master servicer or the subservicer. Other types of forbearance may require the approval of the master servicer or subservicer, as applicable.

In addition, the master servicer may enter into various agreements with holders of one or more classes of subordinate certificates or of a class of securities representing interests in one or more classes of subordinate certificates. Under the terms of those agreements, the holder may, with respect to some delinquent mortgage loans:

- instruct the master servicer to commence or delay foreclosure proceedings, provided that the holder deposits a specified amount of cash with the master servicer which will be available for distribution to certificateholders in the event that Liquidation Proceeds are less than they otherwise may have been had the master servicer acted under its normal servicing procedures;
- instruct the master servicer to purchase the mortgage loans from the trust prior to the commencement of foreclosure proceedings at the purchase price and to resell the mortgage loans to

the holder, in which case any subsequent loss with respect to the mortgage loans will not be allocated to the certificateholders; or

- become, or designate a third party to become, a subservicer with respect to the mortgage loans so long as (i) the master servicer has the right to transfer the subservicing rights and obligations of the mortgage loans to another subservicer at any time or (ii) the holder or its servicing designee is required to service the mortgage loans according to the master servicer's servicing guidelines.

In addition, the related prospectus supplement may provide for the other types of special servicing arrangements.

Realization upon Defaulted Mortgage Loans

For a mortgage loan in default, the master servicer will decide whether to foreclose upon the mortgaged property or write off the principal balance of the mortgage loan as a bad debt. In connection with such decision, the master servicer will, following usual practices in connection with its mortgage servicing activities, estimate the proceeds expected to be received and the expenses expected to be incurred in connection with such foreclosure to determine whether a foreclosure proceeding is appropriate.

In the event that title to any acquisition of title and cancellation of any REO Mortgage Loan will be considered for most purposes to be an outstanding mortgage loan held in the trust until it is converted into a Liquidated Mortgage Loan.

For purposes of calculations of amounts distributable to certificateholders in respect of an REO Mortgage Loan, the amortization schedule in effect at the time of any acquisition of title, before any adjustment thereto by reason of any bankruptcy or any similar proceeding or any moratorium or similar waiver or grace period, will be deemed to have continued in effect and, in the case of an ARM Loan, the amortization schedule will be deemed to have adjusted in accordance with any interest rate changes occurring on any adjustment date therefore, so long as the REO Mortgage Loan is considered to remain in the trust. If a REMIC election has been made, any mortgaged property so acquired by the trust must be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal income tax regulations and consistent with the status of the trust as a REMIC. To the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement, any income, net of expenses and other than gains described in the second succeeding paragraph, received by the subservicer or the master servicer on the mortgaged property prior to its disposition will be deposited in the Custodial Account upon receipt and will be available at that time to the extent provided in the related pooling and servicing agreement, for making payments to certificateholders.

With respect to a mortgage loan in default, the master servicer may pursue foreclosure or similar remedies concurrently with pursuing any remedy for a breach of a representation and warranty. However, the master servicer is not required to continue to pursue both remedies if it determines that one remedy is more likely to result in a greater recovery. If the mortgage loan is an Additional Collateral Loan, the master servicer or the related subservicer, if the lien on the Additional Collateral for such Additional Collateral Loan is not assigned to the trustee on behalf of the certificateholders, may proceed against the related mortgaged property or the related Additional Collateral first or may proceed against both concurrently, as permitted by applicable law and the terms under which the Additional Collateral is held, including any third-party guarantee. Similarly, if the mortgage loan is a Pledged Asset Mortgage Loan, the master servicer or the related subservicer may proceed against the related mortgaged property or the related Pledged Assets first or may proceed against both concurrently, as permitted by applicable law and the terms under which the Pledged Assets are held.

Upon the first to occur of final liquidation and a repurchase or substitution pursuant to a breach of a representation and warranty, the mortgage loan will be removed from the related trust. The master servicer may elect to treat a defaulted mortgage loan as having been finally liquidated if substantially all amounts expected to be received in connection therewith have been received. Any additional liquidation expenses relating to the mortgage loan thereafter incurred will be reimbursable to the master servicer or any

subservicer from any amounts otherwise distributable to the related certificateholders, or may be offset by any subsequent recovery related to the mortgage loan. Alternatively, for purposes of determining the amount of related Liquidation Proceeds to be distributed to certificateholders, the amount of any Realized Loss or the amount required to be drawn under any applicable form of credit enhancement, the master servicer may take into account minimal amounts of additional receipts expected to be received, as well as estimated additional liquidation expenses expected to be incurred in connection with the defaulted mortgage loan.

With respect to some series of certificates, the applicable form of credit enhancement may provide, to the extent of coverage, that a defaulted mortgage loan or REO Mortgage Loan will be removed from the trust prior to its final liquidation. If a defaulted mortgage loan or REO Mortgage Loan is not removed from the trust prior to final liquidation, then, upon its final liquidation, if a loss is realized which is not covered by any applicable form of credit enhancement or other insurance, the certificateholders will bear the loss. However, if a gain results from the final liquidation of an REO Mortgage Loan which is not required by law to be remitted to the related mortgagor, the master servicer will be entitled to retain that gain as additional servicing compensation unless the accompanying prospectus supplement provides otherwise.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether a subsequent recovery shall be distributed to the certificateholders in the same manner as Liquidation Proceeds received in the prior calendar month, to the extent that the related Realized Loss was allocated to any class of certificates, if a final liquidation of a mortgage loan resulted in a Realized Loss and within two years thereafter the master servicer receives a subsequent recovery specifically related to that mortgage loan, in connection with a related breach of a representation or warranty or otherwise, such subsequent recovery shall be distributed to the certificateholders in the same manner as Liquidation Proceeds received in the prior calendar month, to the extent that the related Realized Loss was allocated to any class of certificates. In addition, the certificate principal balance of the class of subordinate certificates with the highest payment priority to which Realized Losses have been allocated, will be increased to the extent that such subsequent recoveries are distributed as principal to any other classes of certificates. However, the certificate principal balance of that class of subordinate certificates will not be increased by more than the amount of Realized Losses previously applied to reduce the certificate principal balance of that class of certificates. The amount of any remaining subsequent recoveries will be applied to increase the certificate principal balance of the class of certificates with the next lower payment priority; however, the certificate principal balance of that class of certificates will not be increased by more than the amount of Realized Losses previously applied to reduce the certificate principal balance of that class of certificates, and so on. Holders of certificates whose certificate principal balance is increased in this manner will not be entitled to interest on the increased balance for any interest accrual period preceding the distribution date on which the increase occurs. The foregoing provisions will apply even if the certificate principal balance of a class of subordinate certificates was previously reduced to zero. Accordingly, each class of subordinate certificates will be considered to remain outstanding until the termination of the related trust.

In the case of a series of certificates other than a senior/subordinate series, if so provided in the related prospectus supplement, the applicable form of credit enhancement may provide for reinstatement in accordance with specified conditions in the event that, following the final liquidation of a mortgage loan and a draw under the related credit enhancement, subsequent recoveries are received. For a description of the master servicer's obligations to maintain and make claims under applicable forms of credit enhancement and insurance relating to the mortgage loans, see "Description of Credit Enhancement" and "Insurance Policies on Mortgage Loans."

For a discussion of legal rights and limitations associated with the foreclosure of a mortgage loan, see "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans."

Description of Credit Enhancement

General

Credit support with respect to each series of certificates may be comprised of one or more of the following components. Each component will have a dollar limit and will provide coverage with respect to Realized Losses that are:

- Defaulted Mortgage Losses;
- Special Hazard Losses;
- Bankruptcy Losses; and
- Fraud Losses.

Most forms of credit support will not provide protection against all risks of loss and will not guarantee repayment of the entire outstanding principal balance of the certificates and interest. If losses occur that exceed the amount covered by credit support or are of a type that is not covered by the credit support, certificateholders will bear their allocable share of deficiencies. In particular, Defaulted Mortgage Losses, Special Hazard Losses, Bankruptcy Losses and Fraud Losses in excess of the amount of coverage provided therefore and Extraordinary Losses will not be covered. To the extent that the credit enhancement for any series of certificates is exhausted, the certificateholders will bear all further risks of loss not otherwise insured against.

As described in this prospectus and in the related prospectus supplement,

- coverage with respect to Defaulted Mortgage Losses may be provided by a mortgage pool insurance policy;
- coverage with respect to Special Hazard Losses may be provided by a special hazard insurance policy;
- coverage with respect to Bankruptcy Losses may be provided by a bankruptcy policy; and
- coverage with respect to Fraud Losses may be provided by a mortgage pool insurance policy or mortgage repurchase bond.

In addition, if so specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, in lieu of or in addition to any or all of the foregoing arrangements, credit enhancement may be in the form of a reserve fund to cover those losses, in the form of subordination of one or more classes of certificates as described under "Subordination," or in the form of a certificate insurance policy, a letter of credit, mortgage pool insurance policies, surety bonds or other types of insurance policies, other secured or unsecured corporate guarantees or in any other substantially similar form as may be described in the related prospectus supplement, or in the form of a combination of two or more of the foregoing.

In addition, the credit support may be provided by an assignment of the right to receive cash amounts, a deposit of cash into a reserve fund or other pledged assets, or by banks, insurance companies, guarantees or any combination thereof identified in the related prospectus supplement. If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, limited credit enhancement may be provided to cover Defaulted Mortgage Losses with respect to mortgage loans with LTV ratios at origination of over 80% that are not insured by a primary insurance policy, to the extent that those losses would be covered under a primary insurance policy if obtained, or may be provided in lieu of title insurance coverage, in the form of a corporate guaranty or in other forms described in this section. Credit support may also be provided in the form of an insurance policy covering the risk of collection and adequacy of any Additional Collateral provided in connection with any Additional Collateral Loan, as limited by that insurance policy. As described in the pooling and servicing

agreement, credit support may apply to all of the mortgage loans or to some mortgage loans contained in a mortgage pool.

Each prospectus supplement will include a description of:

- the amount payable under the credit enhancement arrangement, if any, provided with respect to a series;
- any conditions to payment not otherwise described in this prospectus;
- the conditions under which the amount payable under the credit support may be reduced and under which the credit support may be terminated or replaced; and
- the material provisions of any agreement relating to the credit support.

Additionally, each prospectus supplement will contain information with respect to the issuer of any third-party credit enhancement, if applicable. The pooling and servicing agreement or other documents may be modified in connection with the provisions of any credit enhancement arrangement to provide for reimbursement rights, control rights or other provisions that may be required by the credit enhancer. To the extent provided in the applicable pooling and servicing agreement, the credit enhancement arrangements may be periodically modified, reduced and substituted for based on the performance of or on the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loans covered. See “—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement.”

The descriptions of any insurance policies, bonds or other instruments described in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement and the coverage under those instruments do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual forms of the policies, copies of which generally will be exhibits to the Form 8-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the issuance of the related series of certificates.

Letters of Credit

If any component of credit enhancement as to any series of certificates is to be provided by a letter of credit, a bank will deliver to the trustee an irrevocable letter of credit. The letter of credit may provide direct coverage with respect to the mortgage loans. The letter of credit bank, the amount available under the letter of credit with respect to each component of credit enhancement, the expiration date of the letter of credit, and a more detailed description of the letter of credit will be specified in the related prospectus supplement. On or before each distribution date, the letter of credit bank will be required to make payments after notification from the trustee, to be deposited in the related Certificate Account with respect to the coverage provided. The letter of credit may also provide for the payment of Advances.

Subordination

A senior/subordinate series of certificates will consist of one or more classes of senior certificates and one or more classes of subordinate certificates, as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Subordination of the subordinate certificates of any senior/subordinate series will be effected by the following method, unless an alternative method is specified in the related prospectus supplement. In addition, some classes of senior or subordinate certificates may be senior to other classes of senior or subordinate certificates, as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

With respect to any senior/subordinate series, the total amount available for distribution on each distribution date, as well as the method for allocating that amount among the various classes of certificates included in the series, will be described in the related prospectus supplement. Generally, with respect to any series, the amount available for distribution will be allocated first to interest on the senior certificates of that series, and then to principal of the senior certificates up to the amounts described in the related prospectus supplement, prior to allocation of any amounts to the subordinate certificates.

If so provided in the pooling and servicing agreement, the master servicer may be permitted, under certain circumstances, to purchase any mortgage loan that is three or more months delinquent in payments of principal and interest, at the purchase price. Any Realized Loss subsequently incurred in connection with any such mortgage loan may be borne by the then-current certificateholders of the class or classes that would have borne that Realized Loss if the mortgage loan had not been so purchased, unless that purchase was made upon the request of the holder of the most junior class of certificates of the related series.

In the event of any Realized Losses not in excess of the limitations described below, other than Extraordinary Losses, the rights of the subordinate certificateholders to receive distributions will be subordinate to the rights of the senior certificateholders and the owner of any uncertificated interest in the trust assets and, as to certain classes of subordinate certificates, may be subordinate to the rights of other subordinate certificateholders.

Except as noted below, Realized Losses will be allocated to the subordinate certificates of the related series until their outstanding principal balances have been reduced to zero. Additional Realized Losses, if any, will be allocated to the senior certificates. If the series includes more than one class of senior certificates, the accompanying prospectus supplement will describe how Realized Losses are allocated. In general, Realized Losses will be allocated on a pro rata basis among all of the senior certificates in proportion to their respective outstanding principal balances. If described in the related prospectus supplement some classes of senior certificates may be allocated Realized Losses before other classes of senior certificates.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will describe how Special Hazard Losses in excess of the Special Hazard Amount will be allocated among all outstanding classes of certificates. In general, such losses will be allocated among all outstanding classes of certificates of the related series on a pro rata basis in proportion to their outstanding principal balances. The respective amounts of other specified types of losses, including Fraud Losses and Bankruptcy Losses, that may be borne solely by the subordinate certificates may be similarly limited to the Fraud Loss Amount and the Bankruptcy Amount, and the subordinate certificates may provide no coverage with respect to Extraordinary Losses or other specified types of losses, which will be described in the related prospectus supplement, in which case those losses would be allocated on a pro rata basis among all outstanding classes of certificates in accordance with their respective certificate principal balances as described in the related prospectus supplement. Each of the Special Hazard Amount, Fraud Loss Amount and Bankruptcy Amount may be subject to periodic reductions and may be subject to further reduction or termination, without the consent of the certificateholders, upon the written confirmation from each applicable rating agency, as described in the related prospectus supplement, that the then-current rating of the related series of certificates will not be adversely affected.

In most cases, any allocation of a Realized Loss, including a Special Hazard Loss, Fraud Loss or Bankruptcy Loss, to a certificate in a senior/subordinate series will be made by reducing its outstanding principal balance as of the distribution date following the calendar month in which the Realized Loss was incurred.

The rights of holders of the various classes of certificates of any series to receive distributions of principal and interest is determined by the aggregate outstanding principal balance of each class or, if applicable, the related notional amount. The outstanding principal balance of any certificate will be reduced by all amounts previously distributed on that certificate representing principal, and by any Realized Losses allocated thereto. If there are no Realized Losses or Principal Prepayments on any of the mortgage loans, the respective rights of the holders of certificates of any series to future distributions generally would not change. However, to the extent described in the related prospectus supplement, holders of senior certificates may be entitled to receive a disproportionately larger amount of prepayments received during specified periods, which will have the effect, absent offsetting losses, of accelerating the amortization of the senior certificates and increasing the respective percentage ownership interest evidenced by the subordinate certificates in the related trust, with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of the outstanding principal

balances of the senior certificates, thereby preserving the availability of the subordination provided by the subordinate certificates. In addition, some Realized Losses will be allocated first to subordinate certificates by reduction of their outstanding principal balance, which will have the effect of increasing the respective ownership interest evidenced by the senior certificates in the related trust.

If so provided in the related prospectus supplement, some amounts otherwise payable on any distribution date to holders of certificates may be deposited into a reserve fund. Amounts held in any reserve fund may be applied as described under "—Reserve Funds" and in the related prospectus supplement.

In lieu of the foregoing provisions, subordination may be effected by limiting the rights of the holders of subordinate certificates to receive the Subordinate Amount will be limited to the extent described in the related prospectus supplement. As specified in the related prospectus supplement, the Subordinate Amount may be reduced based upon the amount of losses borne by the holders of the subordinate certificates as a result of the subordination, a specified schedule or other method of reduction as the prospectus supplement may specify.

The exact terms and provisions of the subordination of any subordinate certificate will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

Overcollateralization

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, interest collections on the mortgage loans may exceed interest payments on the certificates for the related distribution date. To the extent such excess interest is applied as principal payments on the certificates, the effect will be to reduce the principal balance of the certificates relative to the outstanding balance of the mortgage loans, thereby creating overcollateralization and additional protection to the certificateholders, as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Mortgage Pool Insurance Policies

Any insurance policy covering losses on a pool of mortgage loans obtained by the depositor for a trust will be issued by the pool insurer. Each mortgage pool insurance policy, in accordance with the limitations described in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement, if any, will cover Defaulted Mortgage Losses in an amount equal to a percentage specified in the applicable prospectus supplement of the aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans on the cut-off date. As described under "—Maintenance of Credit Enhancement," the master servicer will use its best reasonable efforts to maintain the mortgage pool insurance policy and to present claims thereunder to the pool insurer on behalf of itself, the trustee and the certificateholders. The mortgage pool insurance policies, however, are not blanket policies against loss, since claims thereunder may only be made respecting particular defaulted mortgage loans and only upon satisfaction of specified conditions precedent described in the succeeding paragraph. Unless specified in the related prospectus supplement, the mortgage pool insurance policies may not cover losses due to a failure to pay or denial of a claim under a primary insurance policy, irrespective of the reason therefore.

As more specifically provided in the related prospectus supplement, each mortgage pool insurance policy will provide for conditions under which claims may be presented and covered under the policy. Upon satisfaction of these conditions, the pool insurer will have the option either (a) to purchase the property securing the defaulted mortgage loan at a price equal to its outstanding principal balance plus accrued and unpaid interest at the applicable mortgage rate to the date of purchase and some expenses incurred by the master servicer or subservicer on behalf of the trustee and certificateholders, or (b) to pay the amount by which the sum of the outstanding principal balance of the defaulted mortgage loan plus accrued and unpaid interest at the mortgage rate to the date of payment of the claim and the aforementioned expenses exceeds the proceeds received from an approved sale of the mortgaged property, in either case net of some amounts paid or assumed to have been paid under any related primary insurance policy.

Certificateholders will experience a shortfall in the amount of interest payable on the related certificates in connection with the payment of claims under a mortgage pool insurance policy because the pool insurer is only required to remit unpaid interest through the date a claim is paid rather than through the end of the month in which the claim is paid. In addition, the certificateholders will also experience losses with respect to the related certificates in connection with payments made under a mortgage pool insurance policy to the extent that the master servicer expends funds to cover unpaid real estate taxes or to repair the related mortgaged property in order to make a claim under a mortgage pool insurance policy, as those amounts will not be covered by payments under the policy and will be reimbursable to the master servicer from funds otherwise payable to the certificateholders. If any mortgaged property securing a defaulted mortgage loan is damaged and proceeds, if any (see "—Special Hazard Insurance Policies" below for risks which are not covered by those policies), from the related hazard insurance policy or applicable special hazard insurance policy are insufficient to restore the damaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under the mortgage pool insurance policy, the master servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines that (a) restoration will increase the proceeds to one or more classes of certificateholders on liquidation of the mortgage loan after reimbursement of the master servicer for its expenses and (b) the expenses will be recoverable by it through Liquidation Proceeds or Insurance Proceeds.

A mortgage pool insurance policy and some primary insurance policies will likely not insure against loss sustained by reason of a default arising from, among other things, fraud or negligence in the origination or servicing of a mortgage loan, including misrepresentation by the mortgagor, the seller or other persons involved in the origination thereof, failure to construct a mortgaged property in accordance with plans and specifications or bankruptcy, except if specified in the related prospectus supplement an endorsement to the mortgage pool insurance policy provides for insurance against that type of loss. Depending upon the nature of the event, a breach of a representation made by a seller may also have occurred. If the representation by a mortgage collateral seller has been assigned to the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders and that breach materially and adversely affects the interests of certificateholders and cannot be cured, the breach would give rise to a repurchase obligation on the part of the seller, as described under "Mortgage Loan Program—Representations with Respect to the Mortgage Loans." However, an event of this type would not give rise to a breach of a representation and warranty or a repurchase obligation on the part of the depositor or Residential Funding Company, LLC.

The original amount of coverage under each mortgage pool insurance policy will be reduced over the life of the related series of certificates by the aggregate amount of claims paid less the aggregate of the net amounts realized by the pool insurer upon disposition of all foreclosed properties. The amount of claims paid includes some expenses incurred by the master servicer or subservicer as well as accrued interest on delinquent mortgage loans to the date of payment of the claim. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—The Mortgage Loans—Foreclosure on Mortgage Loans." Accordingly, if aggregate net claims paid under any mortgage pool insurance policy reach the original policy limit, coverage under that mortgage pool insurance policy will be exhausted and any further losses will be borne by the related certificateholders. In addition, unless the master servicer determines that an Advance relating to a delinquent mortgage loan would be recoverable to it from the proceeds of the liquidation of the mortgage loan or otherwise, the master servicer would not be obligated to make an Advance respecting any delinquency since the Advance would not be ultimately recoverable to it from either the mortgage pool insurance policy or from any other related source. See "Description of the Certificates—Advances."

Since each mortgage pool insurance policy will require that the property subject to a defaulted mortgage loan be restored to its original condition prior to claiming against the pool insurer, the policy will not provide coverage against hazard losses. As described under "Insurance Policies on Mortgage Loans—Standard Hazard Insurance on Mortgaged Properties," the hazard policies covering the mortgage loans typically exclude from coverage physical damage resulting from a number of causes and, even when the damage is covered, may afford recoveries which are significantly less than full replacement cost of those losses. Additionally, no coverage for Special Hazard Losses, Fraud Losses or Bankruptcy Losses will cover

all risks, and the amount of any such coverage will be limited. See "—Special Hazard Insurance Policies" below. As a result, certain hazard risks will not be insured against and may be borne by certificateholders.

Special Hazard Insurance Policies

Any insurance policy covering Special Hazard Losses obtained for a trust will be issued by the insurer named in the related prospectus supplement. Each special hazard insurance policy subject to limitations described in this paragraph and in the related prospectus supplement, if any, will protect the related certificateholders from Special Hazard Losses. Aggregate claims under a special hazard insurance policy will be limited to the amount described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and will be subject to reduction as described in the accompanying prospectus supplement. A special hazard insurance policy will provide that no claim may be paid unless hazard and, if applicable, flood insurance on the property securing the mortgage loan has been kept in force and other protection and preservation expenses have been paid by the master servicer.

In accordance with the foregoing limitations, a special hazard insurance policy will provide that, where there has been damage to property securing a foreclosed mortgage loan, title to which has been acquired by the insured, and to the extent the damage is not covered by the hazard insurance policy or flood insurance policy, if any, maintained by the mortgagor or the master servicer or the subservicer, the insurer will pay the lesser of (i) the cost of repair or replacement of the related property or (ii) upon transfer of the property to the insurer, the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan at the time of acquisition of the related property by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, plus accrued interest at the mortgage rate to the date of claim settlement and certain expenses incurred by the master servicer or the subservicer with respect to the related property.

If the property is transferred to a third party in a sale approved by the special hazard insurer, the amount that the special hazard insurer will pay will be the amount under (ii) above reduced by the net proceeds of the sale of the property. If the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest and some expenses is paid by the special hazard insurer, the amount of further coverage under the related special hazard insurance policy will be reduced by that amount less any net proceeds from the sale of the property. Any amount paid as the cost of repair of the property will further reduce coverage by that amount. Restoration of the property with the proceeds described under (i) above will satisfy the condition under each mortgage pool insurance policy that the property be restored before a claim under the policy may be validly presented with respect to the defaulted mortgage loan secured by the related property. The payment described under (ii) above will render presentation of a claim relating to a mortgage loan under the related mortgage pool insurance policy unnecessary. Therefore, so long as a mortgage pool insurance policy remains in effect, the payment by the insurer under a special hazard insurance policy of the cost of repair or of the unpaid principal balance of the related mortgage loan plus accrued interest and some expenses will not affect the total Insurance Proceeds paid to certificateholders, but will affect the relative amounts of coverage remaining under the related special hazard insurance policy and mortgage pool insurance policy.

Mortgage Insurance Policies

If stated in the accompanying prospectus supplement, the depositor may acquire a mortgage insurance policy for all or a portion of the mortgage loans, or covered loans, with current LTV ratios in excess of a percentage stated in the related prospectus supplement. Any insurance policy for the covered loans will be issued by a mortgage insurer. The mortgage insurance policy will insure a portion of the loss that may be incurred on each covered loan. If stated in the related prospectus supplement, the aggregate amount payable by the mortgage insurer under the mortgage insurance policy may be limited.

Bankruptcy Policies

In the event of a personal bankruptcy of a mortgagor and a filing under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code, a bankruptcy court may establish the value of the mortgaged property of the mortgagor, and, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, any related Additional Collateral, at a Deficient Valuation. Under current law, Deficient Valuations are not permitted with respect to first liens on the related

mortgaged property, but may occur with respect to a mortgage loan secured by a junior lien if the value of the related mortgaged property at the time of the filing is less than the amount of any first lien.

In addition, other modifications of the terms of a mortgage loan can result from a bankruptcy proceeding without a permanent forgiveness of the principal amount of the mortgage loan, including a Debt Service Reduction. See "Certain Legal Aspects of Mortgage Loans—The Mortgage Loans—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders." Any bankruptcy policy to provide coverage for Bankruptcy Losses resulting from proceedings under the federal Bankruptcy Code obtained for a trust will be issued by an insurer named in the related prospectus supplement. The level of coverage under each bankruptcy policy will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

Reserve Funds

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, the depositor will deposit or cause to be deposited in a reserve fund, any combination of cash or Permitted Investments in specified amounts, or any other instrument satisfactory to the rating agency or Agencies, which will be applied and maintained in the manner and under the conditions specified in the related pooling and servicing agreement. In the alternative or in addition to that deposit, to the extent described in the related prospectus supplement, a reserve fund may be funded through application of all or a portion of amounts otherwise payable on any related certificates, from the an uncertificated interest in the trust assets, or otherwise. To the extent that the funding of the reserve fund is dependent on amounts otherwise payable on related certificates, any uncertificated interest in a trust asset or other cash flows attributable to the related mortgage loans or on reinvestment income, the reserve fund may provide less coverage than initially expected if the cash flows or reinvestment income on which the funding is dependent are lower than anticipated.

With respect to any series of certificates as to which credit enhancement includes a letter of credit, if so specified in the related prospectus supplement, under specified circumstances the remaining amount of the letter of credit may be drawn by the trustee and deposited in a reserve fund. Amounts in a reserve fund may be distributed to certificateholders, or applied to reimburse the master servicer for outstanding Advances, or may be used for other purposes, in the manner and to the extent specified in the related prospectus supplement. If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, amounts in a reserve fund may be available only to cover specific types of losses, or losses on specific mortgage loans. A reserve fund may provide coverage to more than one series of certificates, if set forth in the related prospectus supplement.

The trustee will have a perfected security interest for the benefit of the certificateholders in the assets in the reserve fund, unless the assets are owned by the related trust. However, to the extent that the depositor, any affiliate of the depositor or any other entity has an interest in any reserve fund, in the event of the bankruptcy, receivership or insolvency of that entity, there could be delays in withdrawals from the reserve fund and the corresponding payments to the certificateholders. These delays could adversely affect the yield to investors on the related certificates.

Amounts deposited in any reserve fund for a series will be invested in Permitted Investments by, or at the direction of, and for the benefit of the master servicer or any other person named in the related prospectus supplement.

Certificate Insurance Policies; Surety Bonds

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, the depositor may obtain one or more certificate insurance policies or guaranties or one or more surety bonds, or one or more guarantees issued by insurers or other parties acceptable to the rating agency or Agencies rating the certificates offered, as specified in the related prospectus supplement, insuring the holders of one or more classes of certificates the payment of amounts due in accordance with the terms of that class or those classes of certificates. Any certificate insurance policy, surety bond or guaranty will have the characteristics described in, and will be in accordance with any limitations and exceptions described in, the related prospectus supplement.

Maintenance of Credit Enhancement

If credit enhancement has been obtained for a series of certificates, the master servicer will be obligated to exercise its best reasonable efforts to keep or cause to be kept the credit enhancement in full force and effect throughout the term of the applicable pooling and servicing agreement, unless coverage thereunder has been exhausted through payment of claims or otherwise, or substitution therefore is made as described below under "—Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement." The master servicer, on behalf of itself, the trustee and certificateholders, will be required to provide information required for the trustee to draw under any applicable credit enhancement.

The master servicer, the servicer or the Certificate Administrator will agree to pay the premiums for each mortgage pool insurance policy, special hazard insurance policy, mortgage insurance policy, bankruptcy policy, certificate insurance policy or surety bond, as applicable, on a timely basis, unless the premiums are paid directly by the trust. As to mortgage pool insurance policies generally, in the event the related insurer ceases to be a Qualified Insurer, the master servicer will use its best reasonable efforts to obtain from another Qualified Insurer a comparable replacement insurance policy with a total coverage equal to the then outstanding coverage of the policy. If the cost of the replacement policy is greater than the cost of the existing policy, the coverage of the replacement policy will, unless otherwise agreed to by the depositor, be reduced to a level so that its premium rate does not exceed the premium rate on the original insurance policy. In the event that a pool insurer ceases to be a Qualified Insurer because it ceases to be approved as an insurer by Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae or any successor entity, the master servicer will review, not less often than monthly, the financial condition of the pool insurer with a view toward determining whether recoveries under the mortgage pool insurance policy are jeopardized for reasons related to the financial condition of the pool insurer. If the master servicer determines that recoveries are so jeopardized, it will exercise its best reasonable efforts to obtain from another Qualified Insurer a replacement insurance policy as described above, at the same cost limit. Any losses in market value of the certificates associated with any reduction or withdrawal in rating by an applicable rating agency shall be borne by the certificateholders.

If any property securing a defaulted mortgage loan is damaged and proceeds, if any, from the related hazard insurance policy or any applicable special hazard insurance policy are insufficient to restore the damaged property to a condition sufficient to permit recovery under any letter of credit, mortgage pool insurance policy or any related primary insurance policy, the master servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines (i) that restoration will increase the proceeds to one or more classes of certificateholders on liquidation of the mortgage loan after reimbursement of the master servicer for its expenses and (ii) that the expenses will be recoverable by it through Liquidation Proceeds or Insurance Proceeds. If recovery under any letter of credit, mortgage pool insurance policy, other credit enhancement or any related primary insurance policy is not available because the master servicer has been unable to make the above determinations, has made the determinations incorrectly or recovery is not available for any other reason, the master servicer is nevertheless obligated to follow whatever normal practices and procedures, in accordance with the preceding sentence, that it deems necessary or advisable to realize upon the defaulted mortgage loan and in the event this determination has been incorrectly made, is entitled to reimbursement of its expenses in connection with the restoration.

Reduction or Substitution of Credit Enhancement

The amount of credit support provided with respect to any series of certificates and relating to various types of losses incurred may be reduced under specified circumstances. In most cases, the amount available as credit support will be subject to periodic reduction on a non-discretionary basis in accordance with a schedule or formula set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement. Additionally, in most cases, the credit support may be replaced, reduced or terminated, and the formula used in calculating the amount of coverage with respect to Bankruptcy Losses, Special Hazard Losses or Fraud Losses may be changed, without the consent of the certificateholders, upon the written assurance from each applicable rating agency

that the then-current rating of the related series of certificates will not be adversely affected thereby and the consent of the related credit enhancer, if applicable.

Furthermore, in the event that the credit rating of any obligor under any applicable credit enhancement is downgraded, the credit rating of each class of the related certificates may be downgraded to a corresponding level and the accompanying prospectus supplement will specify whether the master servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to obtain replacement credit support in order to restore the rating of the certificates. The master servicer will also be permitted to replace any credit support with other credit enhancement instruments issued by obligors whose credit ratings are equivalent to the downgraded level and in lower amounts which would satisfy the downgraded level, provided that the then-current rating of each class of the related series of certificates is maintained. Where the credit support is in the form of a reserve fund, a permitted reduction in the amount of credit enhancement will result in a release of all or a portion of the assets in the reserve fund to the depositor, the master servicer or any other person that is entitled thereto. Any assets so released and any amount by which the credit enhancement is reduced will not be available for distributions in future periods.

Other Financial Obligations Related to the Certificates

Swaps and Yield Supplement Agreements

The trustee on behalf of the trust may enter into interest rate swaps and related caps, floors and collars to minimize the risk of certificateholders from adverse changes in interest rates, and other yield supplement agreements or similar yield maintenance arrangements that do not involve swap agreements or other notional principal contracts.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange a stream of interest payments on an agreed hypothetical or "notional" principal amount. No principal amount is exchanged between the counterparties to an interest rate swap. In the typical swap, one party agrees to pay a fixed rate on a notional principal amount, while the counterparty pays a floating rate based on one or more reference interest rates including the London Interbank Offered Rate or, LIBOR, a specified bank's prime rate or U.S. Treasury Bill rates. Interest rate swaps also permit counterparties to exchange a floating rate obligation based upon one reference interest rate, such as LIBOR, for a floating rate obligation based upon another referenced interest rate, such as U.S. Treasury Bill rates.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a significant number of banks and financial service firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations, and they are less liquid than other swaps.

Yield supplement agreements may be entered into to supplement the interest rate or other rates on one or more classes of the certificates of any series.

There can be no assurance that the trust will be able to enter into or offset swaps or enter into yield supplement agreements at any specific time or at prices or on other terms that are advantageous. In addition, although the terms of the swaps and yield supplement agreements may provide for termination under some circumstances, there can be no assurance that the trust will be able to terminate a swap or yield supplement agreement when it would be economically advantageous to the trust to do so.

Purchase Obligations

Some types of mortgage loans and classes of certificates of any series, as specified in the related prospectus supplement, may be subject to a purchase obligation. The terms and conditions of each purchase obligation, including the purchase price, timing and payment procedure, will be described in the related prospectus supplement. A purchase obligation with respect to mortgage loans may apply to those mortgage loans or to the related certificates. Each purchase obligation may be a secured or unsecured obligation of its provider, which may include a bank or other financial institution or an insurance company. The accompanying prospectus will specify whether each purchase obligation will be evidenced by an instrument

delivered to the trustee for the benefit of the applicable certificateholders of the related series. Each purchase obligation with respect to mortgage loans will be payable solely to the trustee for the benefit of the certificateholders of the related series. Other purchase obligations may be payable to the trustee or directly to the holders of the certificates to which the obligation relate.

Insurance Policies on Mortgage Loans

Each mortgage loan will be required to be covered by a hazard insurance policy, as described below, and, at times, a primary insurance policy or an alternative form of coverage, as described below. The descriptions of any insurance policies contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement and the coverage thereunder do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the forms of policies.

Primary Insurance Policies

In general, and except as described below, (i) each mortgage loan having an LTV ratio at origination of over 80% will be covered by a primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy insuring against default on the mortgage loan up to an amount set forth in the related prospectus supplement, unless and until the principal balance of the mortgage loan is reduced to a level that would produce an LTV ratio equal to or less than 80%, and (ii) the depositor or the related seller will represent and warrant that, to the best of the depositor's knowledge, the mortgage loans are so covered. Alternatively, coverage of the type that would be provided by a primary insurance policy if obtained may be provided by another form of credit enhancement as described in this prospectus under "Description of Credit Enhancement." However, the foregoing standard may vary significantly depending on the characteristics of the mortgage loans and the applicable underwriting standards. A mortgage loan will not be considered to be an exception to the foregoing standard if no primary insurance policy was obtained at origination but the mortgage loan has amortized to an 80% or less LTV ratio level as of the applicable cut-off date. In most cases, the depositor will have the ability to cancel any primary insurance policy if the LTV ratio of the mortgage loan is reduced to 80% or less, or a lesser specified percentage, based on an appraisal of the mortgaged property after the related closing date or as a result of principal payments that reduce the principal balance of the mortgage loan after the closing date.

Pursuant to recently enacted federal legislation, mortgagors with respect to many residential mortgage loans originated on or after July 29, 1999, will have a right to request the cancellation of any private mortgage insurance policy insuring loans when the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage loan has been reduced or is scheduled to have been reduced to 80% or less of the value of the mortgaged property at the time the mortgage loan was originated. The mortgagor's right to request the cancellation of the policy is subject to certain conditions, including (i) the condition that no monthly payment has been thirty days or more past due during the twelve months prior to the cancellation date, and no monthly payment has been sixty days or more past due during the twelve months prior to that period, (ii) there has been no decline in the value of the mortgaged property since the time the mortgage loan was originated and (iii) the mortgaged property is not encumbered by subordinate liens. In addition, any requirement for private mortgage insurance will automatically terminate when the scheduled principal balance of the mortgage loan, based on the original amortization schedule for the mortgage loan, is reduced to 78% or less of the value of the mortgaged property at the time of origination, provided the mortgage loan is current. The legislation requires that mortgagors be provided written notice of these cancellation rights at the origination of the mortgage loans.

If the requirement for private mortgage insurance is not otherwise canceled or terminated in the circumstances described above, it must be terminated no later than the first day of the month immediately following the date that is the midpoint of the loan's amortization period, if, on that date, the borrower is current on the payments required by the terms of the loan. The mortgagee's or servicer's failure to comply with the law could subject such parties to civil money penalties but would not affect the validity or enforceability of the mortgage loan. The law does not preempt any state law regulating private mortgage

insurance except to the extent that such law is inconsistent with the federal law and then only to the extent of the inconsistency.

Mortgage loans that are subject to negative amortization will only be covered by a primary insurance policy if that coverage was required upon their origination, notwithstanding that subsequent negative amortization may cause that mortgage loan's LTV ratio, based on the then-current balance, to subsequently exceed the limits that would have required coverage upon their origination. Primary insurance policies may be required to be obtained and paid for by the mortgagor, or may be paid for by the servicer.

While the terms and conditions of the Primary Insurance Policies issued by one primary mortgage guaranty insurer will usually differ from those in Primary Insurance Policies issued by other primary insurers, each primary insurance policy generally will pay either:

- the insured percentage of the loss on the related mortgaged property;
- the entire amount of the loss, after receipt by the primary insurer of good and merchantable title to, and possession of, the mortgaged property; or
- at the option of the primary insurer under certain Primary Insurance Policies, the sum of the delinquent monthly payments plus any Advances made by the insured, both to the date of the claim payment and, thereafter, monthly payments in the amount that would have become due under the mortgage loan if it had not been discharged plus any Advances made by the insured until the earlier of (a) the date the mortgage loan would have been discharged in full if the default had not occurred or (b) an approved sale.

The amount of the loss as calculated under a primary insurance policy covering a mortgage loan will in most cases consist of the unpaid principal amount of such mortgage loan and accrued and unpaid interest thereon and reimbursement of some expenses, less:

- rents or other payments received by the insured, other than the proceeds of hazard insurance, that are derived from the related mortgaged property;
- hazard insurance proceeds received by the insured in excess of the amount required to restore the mortgaged property and which have not been applied to the payment of the mortgage loan;
- amounts expended but not approved by the primary insurer;
- claim payments previously made on the mortgage loan; and
- unpaid premiums and other amounts.

As conditions precedent to the filing or payment of a claim under a primary insurance policy, in the event of default by the mortgagor, the insured will typically be required, among other things, to:

- advance or discharge (a) hazard insurance premiums and (b) as necessary and approved in advance by the primary insurer, real estate taxes, protection and preservation expenses and foreclosure and related costs;
- in the event of any physical loss or damage to the mortgaged property, have the mortgaged property restored to at least its condition at the effective date of the primary insurance policy, ordinary wear and tear excepted; and
- tender to the primary insurer good and merchantable title to, and possession of, the mortgaged property.

For any certificates offered under this prospectus, the master servicer will maintain or cause each subservicer to maintain, as the case may be, in full force and effect and to the extent coverage is available a primary insurance policy with regard to each mortgage loan for which coverage is required under the

standard described above unless an exception to such standard applies or alternate credit enhancement is provided as described in the related prospectus supplement; provided that the primary insurance policy was in place as of the cut-off date and the depositor had knowledge of such primary insurance policy. If the depositor gains knowledge that as of the closing date, a mortgage loan had an LTV ratio at origination in excess of 80% and was not the subject of a primary insurance policy, and was not included in any exception to its representations or covered by alternate credit enhancement as described in the related prospectus supplement, and that the mortgage loan has a then current LTV ratio in excess of 80%, then the master servicer is required to use its reasonable efforts to obtain and maintain a primary insurance policy to the extent that a policy is obtainable at a reasonable price.

Standard Hazard Insurance on Mortgaged Properties

The terms of the mortgage loans, other than Cooperative Loans, require each mortgagor to maintain a hazard insurance policy covering the related mortgaged property and providing for coverage at least equal to that of the standard form of fire insurance policy with extended coverage customary in the state in which the property is located. Most coverage will be in an amount equal to the lesser of the principal balance of the mortgage loan, the guaranteed replacement value or 100% of the insurable value of the improvements securing the mortgage loan. The pooling and servicing agreement will provide that the master servicer or servicer shall cause the hazard policies to be maintained or shall obtain a blanket policy insuring against losses on the mortgage loans. The ability of the master servicer to ensure that hazard insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent on its being named as an additional insured under any hazard insurance policy and under any flood insurance policy referred to below, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the master servicer by mortgagors or subservicers.

The standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements on the property by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm, hail, riot, strike and civil commotion, in accordance with the conditions and exclusions specified in each policy. The policies relating to the mortgage loans will be underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable state forms and therefore will not contain identical terms and conditions, the basic terms thereof are dictated by respective state laws. These policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from the following: war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other water-related causes, earth movement, including earthquakes, landslides and mudflows, nuclear reactions, wet or dry rot, vermin, rodents, insects or domestic animals, theft and, in some cases, vandalism. The foregoing list is merely indicative of some kinds of uninsured risks and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Where the improvements securing a mortgage loan are located in a federally designated flood area at the time of origination of that mortgage loan, the pooling and servicing agreement generally requires the master servicer to cause to be maintained for each such mortgage loan serviced, flood insurance, to the extent available, in an amount equal to the lesser of the amount required to compensate for any loss or damage on a replacement cost basis or the maximum insurance available under the federal flood insurance program.

The hazard insurance policies covering the mortgaged properties typically contain a co-insurance clause that in effect requires the related mortgagor at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage, typically 80% to 90%, of the full replacement value of the improvements on the property in order to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the related mortgagor's coverage falls below this specified percentage, this clause usually provides that the insurer's liability in the event of partial loss does not exceed the greater of (i) the replacement cost of the improvements damaged or destroyed less physical depreciation or (ii) the proportion of the loss as the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of the improvements.

Since the amount of hazard insurance that mortgagors are required to maintain on the improvements securing the mortgage loans may decline as the principal balances owing thereon decrease, and since residential properties have historically appreciated in value over time, hazard insurance proceeds could be insufficient to restore fully the damaged property in the event of a partial loss. See "Subordination" above for a description of when subordination is provided, the protection, limited to the Special Hazard Amount as

described in the related prospectus supplement, afforded by subordination, and "Description of Credit Enhancement—Special Hazard Insurance Policies" for a description of the limited protection afforded by any special hazard insurance policy against losses occasioned by hazards which are otherwise uninsured against.

The Depositor

The depositor is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GMAC Mortgage Group, LLC, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMAC LLC. The depositor is a Delaware corporation incorporated in January 1985. The depositor was organized for the purpose of acquiring "Jumbo A" program mortgage loans and depositing these loans into issuing entities that issue securities backed by such mortgage loans. The depositor does not engage in any other activities and does not have, nor is it expected in the future to have, any significant assets. The depositor anticipates that it will in many cases have acquired mortgage loans indirectly through Residential Funding Company, LLC, which is also an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GMAC Mortgage Group, LLC.

The certificates do not represent an interest in or an obligation of the depositor. The depositor's only obligations with respect to a series of certificates will be to repurchase certain items of mortgage collateral upon any breach of limited representations and warranties made by the depositor.

The depositor maintains its principal office at 8400 Normandale Lake Boulevard, Suite 250, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55437. Its telephone number is (952) 857-7000.

Residential Funding Company, LLC

Residential Funding Company, LLC, an affiliate of the depositor, will act as the sponsor and master servicer or Certificate Administrator for a series of certificates, except in the case of a Designated Seller Transaction.

The Pooling and Servicing Agreement

As described in this prospectus under "Description of the Certificates—General," each series of certificates will be issued under a pooling and servicing agreement as described in that section. The following summaries describe additional provisions common to each pooling and servicing agreement.

Servicing and Other Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The principal servicing compensation to be paid to the master servicer for its master servicing activities for each series of certificates will be equal to the percentage per annum described in the related prospectus supplement, which may vary under some circumstances, of the outstanding principal balance of each mortgage loan, and that compensation will be retained by it from collections of interest on the mortgage loan in the related trust, after provision has been made for the payment of interest at the applicable pass-through rate or Net Mortgage Rate, as the case may be, to certificateholders and for the payment of any uncertificated interest, at the time the collections are deposited into the applicable Custodial Account. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to a series of certificates as to which the trust includes mortgage securities, the compensation payable to the master servicer or Certificate Administrator for servicing and administering the mortgage securities on behalf of the holders of the certificates may be based on a percentage per annum described in the related prospectus supplement of the outstanding balance of those mortgage securities and may be retained from distributions of interest thereon, if so specified in the related prospectus supplement.

As compensation for its servicing duties, a subservicer or, if there is no subservicer, the master servicer will be entitled to a monthly servicing fee as described in the related prospectus supplement, which may vary under certain circumstances from the amounts described in the prospectus supplement. Some subservicers may also receive additional compensation in the amount of all or a portion of the interest due and payable on the applicable mortgage loan which is over and above the interest rate specified at the time

the depositor or Residential Funding Company, LLC, as the case may be, committed to purchase the mortgage loan. See "Mortgage Loan Program—Subservicing." Subservicers will be required to pay to the master servicer an amount equal to one month's interest, net of its servicing or other compensation, on the amount of any partial Principal Prepayment. The master servicer will retain these amounts to the extent collected from subservicers. In addition, the master servicer or a subservicer will generally retain all prepayment charges, assumption fees, late payment charges and any additional proceeds, if any, to the extent collected from mortgagors, and any benefit which may accrue from the investment of funds in the Custodial Account or the applicable Certificate Account, to the extent not applied as Compensating Interest, or in a Subservicing Account, as the case may be. In addition, some reasonable duties of the master servicer may be performed by an affiliate of the master servicer who will be entitled to compensation therefore.

The master servicer will pay or cause to be paid some of the ongoing expenses associated with each trust and incurred by it in connection with its responsibilities under the pooling and servicing agreement, including, without limitation, payment of any fee or other amount payable for any alternative credit enhancement arrangements, payment of the fees and disbursements of the trustee, any custodian appointed by the trustee, the certificate registrar and any paying agent, and payment of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of subservicers and sellers. The master servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in enforcing the obligations of subservicers and sellers under limited circumstances. In addition, as indicated in the preceding section, the master servicer will be entitled to reimbursements for some of the expenses incurred by it in connection with Liquidated Mortgage Loans and in connection with the restoration of mortgaged properties and any additional proceeds, if any, such right of reimbursement being prior to the rights of certificateholders to receive any related Liquidation Proceeds, including Insurance Proceeds.

Evidence as to Compliance

Each pooling and servicing agreement will require the master servicer to deliver to the trustee, on or before the date in each year specified in the related pooling and servicing agreement, and, if required, file with the Commission as part of a report on Form 10-K filed on behalf of each issuing entity, the following documents:

- a report regarding its assessment of compliance during the preceding calendar year with all applicable servicing criteria set forth in relevant Commission regulations with respect to asset-backed securities transactions taken as a whole involving the master servicer that are backed by the same types of assets as those backing the certificates, as well as similar reports on assessment of compliance received from certain other parties participating in the servicing function as required by relevant Commission regulations;
- with respect to each assessment report described immediately above, a report by a registered public accounting firm that attests to, and reports on, the assessment made by the asserting party, as set forth in relevant Commission regulations; and
- a servicer compliance certificate, signed by an authorized officer of the master servicer, to the effect that:
 - a review of the master servicer's activities during the reporting period and of its performance under the applicable pooling and servicing agreement has been made under such officer's supervision; and
 - to the best of such officer's knowledge, based on such review, the master servicer has fulfilled all of its obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement in all material respects throughout the period referenced in such servicer compliance certificate or, if there has been a failure to fulfill any such obligation in any material respect, specifying each such failure known to such officer and the nature and status thereof.

The master servicer's obligation to deliver to the trustee any assessment or attestation report described above and, if required, to file the same with the Commission, is limited to those reports prepared by the master servicer and, in the case of reports prepared by any other party, those reports actually received by the master servicer on or before March 31 in each year. In addition, each servicer or subservicer participating in the servicing function with respect to more than 5% of the mortgage loans will provide the foregoing assessment reports with respect to itself and each servicer or subservicer of at least 10% of the mortgage loans will provide the compliance certificate described above with respect to its servicing activities.

Furthermore, if any trust includes mortgage securities, either the related prospectus supplement will specify how to locate Exchange Act reports relating to such mortgage securities or the required information will be provided in such trust's Exchange Act reports while it is a reporting entity.

Certain Matters Regarding the Master Servicer and the Depositor

The pooling and servicing agreement for each series of certificates will provide that the master servicer may not resign from its obligations and duties thereunder except upon a determination that performance of its duties is no longer permissible under applicable law or except in connection with a permitted transfer of servicing. No resignation will become effective until the trustee or a successor servicer has assumed the master servicer's obligations and duties under the pooling and servicing agreement.

Each pooling and servicing agreement will also provide that, except as described below, neither the master servicer, the depositor, nor any director, officer, employee or agent of the master servicer or the depositor will be under any liability to the trust or the certificateholders for any action taken or for refraining from the taking of any action in good faith under the pooling and servicing agreement, or for errors in judgment; provided, however, that neither the master servicer, the depositor, nor any such person will be protected against any liability which would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of duties or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties thereunder. Each pooling and servicing agreement will further provide that the master servicer, the depositor, and any director, officer, employee or agent of the master servicer or the depositor is entitled to indemnification by the trust and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with any legal action relating to the pooling and servicing agreement or the related series of certificates, other than any loss, liability or expense related to any specific mortgage loan or mortgage loans, except any such loss, liability or expense otherwise reimbursable under the pooling and servicing agreement, and any loss, liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of duties thereunder or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties thereunder.

In addition, each pooling and servicing agreement will provide that neither the master servicer nor the depositor will be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal or administrative action that is not incidental to its respective duties under the pooling and servicing agreement and which in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability. The master servicer or the depositor may, however, in its discretion undertake any action which it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to the pooling and servicing agreement and the rights and duties of the parties thereto and the interests of the certificateholders thereunder. In that event, the legal expenses and costs of that action and any liability resulting therefrom will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the trust and the master servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, will be entitled to be reimbursed for the legal expenses and costs out of funds otherwise distributable to certificateholders.

Any person into which the master servicer may be merged or consolidated, any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the master servicer is a party or any person succeeding to the business of the master servicer will be the successor of the master servicer under the pooling and servicing agreement, provided that (i) that person is qualified to service mortgage loans on behalf of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and (ii) the merger, consolidation or succession does not adversely affect the then-current rating of the classes of certificates of the related series that have been rated. In addition, notwithstanding the